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VOL. XII NO. 2 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1924. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 3 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.		Connecting at Aden with	Tons
	Lengoba	...	Mongolia *	16,385
5th Jan.	Mantua †	...		10,902
12th ,,	Kaisar-I-Hind X	...		11,430
19th ,,	Plassy	...		7,393
26th ,,	Dongola	...	Narkunda *	16,227
2nd Feb.	Delta	...		8,097
9th ,,	Macedonia X	...		11,089
16th ,,	Malwa †	...		16,041
23rd ,,	Dongola	...	Moldavia *	16,277
1st March.	Mantua	...		10,902
8th ,,	Morea X	...		10,911
15th ,,	Caledonia	...		7,622
22nd ,,	Dorfgola @	...	Mooltan @	20,700
29th ,,	Kaisar-I-Hind	...		11,430
5th April.	Naldera X	...		15,993
9th ,,	Devanha*	...	Extrasteamer	8,092
12th ,,	Malwa	...		10,941
19th ,,	Dongola	...	Maloja *	20,700
26th ,,	Macedonia	...		11,089
3rd May.	Plassy	...	China X	7,952
10th ,,	Mantua	...		10,902
17th ,,	Dongola	...	Mongolia *	16,385
24th ,,	Caledonia	...		7,622
31st ,,	Plassy	...	Narkunda *	16,227

* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
† Does not convey passengers from India.
x Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.		Tons.
1924			
11th Jan.	DOMALA	...	8,441
25th ,,	MASHOBRA	...	9,324
8th Feb.	DALGOMA *	...	5,800
22nd ,,	MORVADA	...	9,192
7th March	MANDALA	...	8,246
21st ,,	DUMANA	...	8,300
4th April	MANELA	...	9,803
18th ,,	MATIANA	...	8,965
2nd May	DOMALA	...	8,441
16th ,,	MASHOBRA	...	8,324

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

1924			
15th Jan.	SOUDAN*	...	6,696
25th ,,	NOALDERA	...	15,993
22nd Feb.	CHINA	...	7,952
18th March	SOUDAN*	...	6,696
24th April	SICILIA*	...	6,913

* Proceed as far as Shanghai only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.		Destination.
3rd Jan.	Vasna	...	Buarch via K'chi
3rd ,,	Colaba	...	Colombo, Madras Calcutt
5th ,,	Chakla	...	Karachi via K'wr
3rd ,,	Chairsoppa	...	Tuticorin, Colombo and Rangoon.
31st Dec.	Vita	...	Karachi via K'war
3rd Jan.	Bamora	...	Buarch via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports
9 ,,	Karagola	...	East & S. Africa

Rates and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Ness, Bombay
P.O. Box 122.

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P. P. O. Box 122.
Telephone No. 1122.

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N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departures.
*Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6088	16 Dec.	4 Jan.
Baron Cawdor	T. Dallile	5864	19 Dec.	2nd Jan.
Lima Maru	J. Kochikawa	7250	29 Dec.	17 ,,
Penang Maru	H. Habaki	5214	2 Jan	17 Jan.
Yomei Maru	....	7151	11th Jan	23rd Jan.
*Tamba Maru	N. Wada.	5845	14th Jan	28th Jan.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	330	210	158	105	85
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	125
Kobe	513	380	285	190	152

For revised passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Telephone No. 279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Branch ..... Ahmedabad
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 29,98,630
Reserve Fund	Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
Mandvi, Baroda.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas and Amreli.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C. I. E., (Chairman.)
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B. A., (Sar Suba, Baroda State.)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar.)
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.)
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State.)
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., (Accountant-General, Baroda State.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' Notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esqr., Chairman,
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Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.,
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,
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Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esqr.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 1,19,76,800
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Rs. 59,85,000
(30-9-23).

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent per annum from July December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 73,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 111.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital	Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital	Issued	50,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid-up	27,27,427
Reserve	Fund	21,00,400

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montogomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. pent annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
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BRANCH: MADRAS ROW BRANCH
SECRETARY: 37, TIMBER PIER, BOMBAY.
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M. S. HOOSAIN, Secretary, Hyderabad, Deccan.

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IC-MIC COOKER
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Every additional word—One Anna.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

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Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in English and Mathematics. Apply to the PRINCIPAL, Gurukul, Andheri.
A R9351

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS, AGENTS and CANVASSERS for an Insurance Company, on pay, commission or both according to guarantee of business. Apply to SECRETARIES, ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO. LTD., 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 18237

YOCO BOOK-POLISH.—Absolutely indispensible to lawyers, students, libraries and record offices.—WANTED AGENTS throughout India.—YOGENDRA & CO., Bulsar.
A R9185

WANTED for an up-country small Printing Press, a few COMPOSITORS, BINDERS, RULINGWALLAS, PRESSMEN, Salaries according to qualifications, also one experienced MANAGER, who must be well conversant with Press work, salary Rs. 150, only experienced hands need apply to the MANAGER, COMMERCIAL PRINTING PRESS, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R9326

WANTED—YOUTHS desirous of joining service immediately to see Manager, STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Messrs. Cox and Co., to learn Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Typewriting by Touch System (Blind) at exceptionally moderate rates. Individual coaching until successful. Limited accommodation in Shorthand Speed Class. Success Guaranteed. Join to-day. Enrolment daily.

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TO LET—For Vegetarian Hindus at Alawia Building, Block No. B. C. opp. Ilyas Mills, Tardeo. Apply within.
C R9274

TO LET—A BUNGALOW at Virle Parle, two minutes' walk from Station with best accommodation garden and well. See HAKIMJI AMJI, Dhobi Galli, Zakaria Masjid, Phone No. 8454.
C R9303

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PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects, Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

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M R9295

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"LOTUS" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

(Guaranteed Over British Standard Specification Revised 1920.)

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The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 419.
M. W.

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Malarial Fever
EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
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T R9283

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T 18311

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[illegible]

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Corona Folding, No. 3, Rs. 90, 115, 150	175
Remington 7 Rs 75, 2 Cols, 85, 3, do.	75
Oliver 3 Rs 75, 90, 5, B. S., 125, 9	175
Oliver 5 American Rebuilt Rs 190, 9	225
Underwood 3 Brief Rs 115, 5, 140	185
Multiplex Hammond, 150, Yost 20, New Types	185
Mercedes, German, 2 Cols., Back Spacer	190
Remington 10, 150, 225, Brief, 160, 225	250
Remington 11, Rs 175, 225 Policy	200
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new	270
Marathi Remington 9, Rs 125 Gujerati	160

Ribbons, Carbons, Brushes, Pads, Papers, Reliable Repairs to all Typewriters. NICOLLS AND CO., Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 1223.
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L R9364

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	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

THE VACUUM OIL COMPANY begs to announce the removal of its Bombay Office to new premises on the 1st January, 1924, from which date the address will be

VACUUM OIL COMPANY,
Nicol Road Ballard Estate,
Bombay (Post Box No. 198).
C18444

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DWARKA.
"TEMPLE BRAND"
PORTLAND CEMENT

This cement has been recognised to be the best cement all over, being far above the British Standard Specification and is superior to other Indian Brands and imported cement. Regularly supplied to Government. The Superintendent, Government Test House, Alipore, has certified this cement to be best. Apply for further particulars and our Booklet to

THE DWARKA CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

THE ATTENTION of shareholders is invited to the fact that the last date for receiving applications from them for allotment of shares in the Central Bank of India, Limited is 5TH JANUARY, 1924.
C18469

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT VII OF 1913.
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE HINDUSTAN TANNERIES, LTD.
(In voluntary liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FIRST DIVIDEND of Re. 1 (rupee one) per share (on those shares on which the application and allotment moneys have been paid in full) has been declared and is made payable on and after the 7th day of January 1924, at the office of the undersigned at 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. (S.T.) on presenting the application and allotment receipts and letters and also the dividend warrants posted to the shareholders.

HAJI ESSA HAJI OSMAN
A.A. PEERBHOY
Joint Liquidators.
Bombay, dated the 22nd Dec., 1923.
C18478

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUMMONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES

(O V, rr 1 & 5 of the Code of Civil Procedure)

IN THE DISTRICT COURT AT MANDALAY
SUIT NO. 333 OF 1920.

HAJEE VALLY MOHAMED HAJEE ABDUL LATIFF. ..... Plaintiff.
Versus
ABDUL SHAKOOR ALI MOHAMED ..... Defendant.
To
ABDUL SHAKOOR ALI MOHAMED,
Trader, Jetpur Village, Kathiawar, India.

WHEREAS the plaintiff abovenamed has instituted a suit against you for recovery of Rs. 5,709-15-3 for principal and interest due on 4 pro-notes, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person, or by a pleader duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions, on the 15th day of February, 1924 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the claim and you are directed to produce on that day all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court this 19th day of December, 1923.

PO GON,
Senior Bench Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3945 of 1922.

BHAWANIDAS AND CO. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
KARIM JEEWAN ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 18th day of June, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, the 15th day of January, 1924, at the hour of half-past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Port Trust leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate, Colaba Causeway, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 465 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 9560 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 558 and Street No. 1-A, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 418 of Colaba division, and bounded on or towards the East by the property now in the occupation of Sorabji Bodi, on or towards the West by Colaba Causeway, on or towards the North by the property now in the occupation of Ardeshir Hormusji Gazdar and on or towards the South by Ormiston Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. KANGA AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Dated this 5th day of September, 1923.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C18511

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

THE CARRIAGES of guests attending the Reception at Government House on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd January, 1924, will enter by the lower gate, Walkeshwar Road, and pass out by the upper gate for parking purposes. The departure from the Reception will also be by the lower gate.

On arrival at the platform, a ticket bearing a number will be issued to the occupant and one bearing a similar number will be affixed to the lamp of the carriages.

On departure, as carriages come up the numbers will be called and should owners not be present on the platform their carriages will be sent round.

Guests coming in motor cars are informed that they should have a licensed chauffeur with their cars as no cars will be permitted to remain opposite the platform, but will be parked with other cars according to the number allotted to them.

Guests coming in carriages or motor cars are desired to note that no carriages or motor cars will be permitted to overtake and pass carriages or motor cars in front of them while passing up or down the lower drive.

Gentlemen entitled to the Private Entree are desired to note that, as the lower road to Government House is very narrow, carriages have to proceed in single line and that unless they come in good time there is every likelihood of their being delayed in reaching the platform.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay 28th December, 1923.
C18524

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. GREGSON, BATLEY & KING Architects, are removing their office from King's Building, Hornby Road, on the 1st January, 1924, from which date their address will be:—

GREGSON, BATLEY & KING,
Architects and Surveyors,
Chartered Bank Buildings,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
C18514

CRAFT FOR DISPOSAL AT BOMBAY

THE undernoted Government Craft at Bombay are available for immediate disposal:—

STEAM TUGS, PADDLE STEAMERS, BARGES.

For particulars apply to:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Nicol Road, Post Box No. 122.
18515

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).

By order of Messrs. Dabholkar and Jeshtaram, Attorneys for the Pledgee and on account and at the risk of Gangabai, wife of Thacker Gokaldas Ravji, the Pledgor, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd January, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Office at 72, Medows Street, Fort.

2 Bangles set with diamonds and rubies.

1 pair Bracelets set with diamonds and emeralds.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1924.

"MESMERISM & HYPNOTISM"

Complete course. Price Rs. 1/8 only. Foreign 2sh. 6d. Published in simple English. Mr. Kati Kanta Bhomick, Headmaster writes from Senhati, Khulna District, "I have become a successful Hypnotist with the help of your book. The methods are far easier and simpler than any other courses with marked difference. Apply to:—The EASTERN HYPNOTIC HOME, Vizagapatam.

"Liga" Solid Tyres
Stock and Hydraulic Press at 310, Lamington Road, next to Indian Automobile Company.
Morris & Co.
Sole Agents
"Liga" Solid Tyres

AMUSEMENTS.

To-day Wednesday To-day
2-1-'24.
2 Shows 2. 2 Shows 2.
Matinee at 5 p.m. Evening at 9-30 p.m.
Karlekar's Grand Circus.
LOCATION:—OPEN MAIDAN, PALVA ROAD, GIRGAUM.
Prof. SHANKER RAO
PRESENTS
EUROPEAN AND INDIAN STAR ARTISTES—LADIES AND GENTS ALL REFINED.
A Mammoth Menagerie of Wild Beasts.
The Trained Wild Animals Exhibit by—
THE LION KING
Prof. SHANKER RAO
with his assistants Kera and Kondia. A Marvellous performance and many new astonishing novelties. You should see this great show and get the greatest return for your money.
VISIT KARLEKAR'S
To-Night
Matinees Evening Saturday and Sunday, at 5 p.m.
BIG ATTRACTION—THE ONLY HIGH CLASS
Amusement For The New Year Season
THOUSANDS TURNED AWAY DAILY FOR WANT OF ROOM
Box Plan at S. ROSE & Co., Ltd.
Popular Prices as Usual.
Prof. SHANKER RAO, Sole Proprietor. M. J. RATNAM, Business Manager.

NOVELTY
Starting SATURDAY Jan. 5th For Seven Days and Every Week Thereafter for Seven Successive Weeks.

PEARL WHITE
IN "PLUNDER!"
IF YOU WANT SOME REAL HEART-PUMPING THRILLS—
See this dare-devil beauty who seeks romance, excitement and wealth amid the sky-scrapers of New York.
What does she find?
See for Yourself! Share Her Surprises!
No. 6.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre
DAILY AT 6 AND 9-30 p. m.
"ORPHANS OF THE STORM"
Mighty Picture of the French Revolution.

Empire Theatre
Wed. 2nd. Jany. at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
ANNETTE KELLERMAN IN
'QUEEN of the SEA'

Empress Theatre
Wed. 2nd Jany. at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m
'TARZAN OF THE APES'

IMPERIAL
presents
To-Night and during this week
Last Instalment of
MADAN SUPER INDIAN SERIAL
"PATNI PARTAP"
featuring
Miss Patience Cooper
Its a picture which every Hindoo family hould positively see, includes programme.
Pathe Gazette and selected Comic
Coming Next Week
Kohinoor Super Production full of Thrill! Stunts! Romance!
"KALA-NAG"
A thrilling plot revealing various styles of treacherous fraud of the modern ivilization and dreadful assassination for the ardent desire of wealth or passions nd Rape and ravishment by atrocious villains. Watch for further announcements.
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. Saturday & Sunday extra shows at 3-30 p. m.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

Under the Patronage of
H. H. MAHARAJA GAEKWAD
OF BARODA.
These Plays will not be Staged Again in Bombay.
Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
Wednesday 2nd Jan. 1924 (p.m. 8-30 Night)
Sharda.
Saturday 5th Jan. 1924 (p.m. 8-30 Night)
Savashayakallol
Sunday 6th Jan. 1924 (p. m. 3 Noon)
Asha Nirasha.
Manager
Gandharv Natak Mandali.

Yashwant Natak Mandali
Wednesday 2-1-1924 at 9 p. m.
Manapman.
Saturday 5-1-1924 at 9 p. m.
Vidya-haran.
Sunday 6-1-1924 at 3-30 Noon.
Chalati-Duniya.
Hindi (InLanguage.)
Director.—SHANKAR RAO SIRNAIK
Manager.—K. S. HARDIKAR.

NOW ON
BIG SHOW! BIG SHOW!!
CIRCUS.
GRANT ROAD
Govalia Tank.
BOX PLAN AT
PERRY COMPANY
Grant Road.
FREDOON & BURJOOR
DHOBI TALAO.

COMMERCIAL.

SHARES.

	London, Dec. 31st.
Chartered Bank	£ 19 3/8
Hongkong ,,	,, 12
National ,,	,, 42
Eastern ,,	,, 5 3/4
P. & O. Banking Corp.	,, 12

	London, Dec. 31.
Rentes 3 per cent.	55 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	33 7/16
,, ,, 2 months hence	32 13/16

Closing Tone of Silver—China sold India bought. Quiet.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.
Interest day to day loans 3 3/4
Interest 7 day Market loans 3

	London, Dec. 31.
Telegraph Transfers	1/5 1/4 Steady
Bar Gold	£ 4—15—4 ,,
Bar Silver Spot	,, 33 7/16 Quiet

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Dec. 31
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 87 +1/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 91 1/4+1/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 1/16 unchged
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 53 3/4 ,,
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	43+1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	,, 53 3/4 unchged
Govt. Securities 3%	,, 56 1/4 ,,

	London, Dec. 31st.
Conversion Loan	£ 76 1/8
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	,, 100
7 ,, ,, ,,	,, 114 1/2

RUBBER

	London, Dec. 31.
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Feb-Mar.	12 1/2
Tone—	
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan.	14 1/8
Tone.—Quiet.	

JAVA SUGAR.

	London, Dec. 31st
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Jan. March Sellers	31/9
July Sellers	24/0
July Sept. Sellers	23/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July Sept. Sellers	24/1
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sept. Sellers	24/1

Tone:—Weaker Specially old crop.

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Dec. 31. To-day's Prices.

Futures at New York.	Jan.	mutilated
	Mar.	,,
	May	35.50 +50
	July	34.73 +13

WHEAT.

	London, Dec, 31.
ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. J/F Paid.	42/3
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. J/F Buyers	41/6
AUSTRALIAN D/J Sellers	44/9
KARACHI BARLEY Jan. Quoted	31/6
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. D/J Buyers	44/9
Tone:—Firm	
ROZARIO SANTA FE cargo 62 1/2 lbs. J/F	41/9

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 13/—

METALS.

London, Dec. 29.
Closed.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 31st Dec. 1923

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.951 inches
Temperature of Air	76.8 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68.4 ,,
Dew Point	63.1 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	64% ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	84.7 ,,
Minimum do. do.	70.6 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE,ENE,WSW,NW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles 96

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
	Jan.	h. m. ft. in.		Jan.	h. m. ft. in.	
Tu.	1	5 20 26 6		1	12 21 18 0	
		18 46 25 7				
W.	2	6 29 26 3		2	0 37 20 9	
		20 6 26 5			13 6	
Th.	3	7 44 26 4		3	2 1 20 7	
		21 14 27 9			14 24 16 4	
F.	4	8 52 26 8		4	3 14 20 1	
		22 9 28 10			15 19 15 5	
Sat.		2 9 28 6			8 24 19 7	
		14 15 26 0			19 58 17 0	
S	6	10 46 27 7		6	5 8 18 8	
		23 43 30 5			17 0 14 6	
M.	7	11 37 27 9		7	5 1 18 0	
					93 567 14 7	

TAILORS
For the coming season we are showing new stocks, woollen, silk, and cotton.
Cut and Fit Guaranteed.
A. R. ABDURREHMAN & CO.
Gents' Tailors and Outfitters
44, Churchgate Street, Fort,

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

WEEKLY REVIEW

COMMONSENSE IN ECONOMICS.

BY "KRISTODAS."

Lord Inchcape is said to have remarked recently that he did not fear for India's commercial and financial future if commonsense in economies were permitted to prevail. It is a very simple formula but like all simple formulae it leaves one question to be decided and that is, what is commonsense? The trouble with this word as with truth is that there is no absolute meaning attached to it. Even Pilate was compelled to ask what is truth and with greater reason we have to ask Lord Inchcape what is commonsense. There is a clear line of cleavage between Anglo-Indian and Indian commercial opinions with regard to economics in India, and if commonsense has to determine the issue one should like to know how an Englishman defines it and how an Indian defines it. I do not want to rake up the past acting under the advice of Sir Basil Blackett but one should like to know whether the sale of reverse councils in defiance of public opinion, keeping the Rupee value fixed at two shillings in spite of Indian commercial demands, or not taking any direct and vigorous steps towards handing over the management of the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways to the State as per the resolution of the Legislature constitutes the the play of commonsense or something else. There are the two Committees sitting with regard to Tariff and Mercantile Marine and one feels doubtful if merely commonsense will be allowed to decide these important issues. Further on in the same article Lord Inchcape emphasises that India's security from internal warfare and outside aggression will continue for many generations to be dependent on the Central Government headed by the Viceroy representing the British sovereign. Is this commonsense or is it the dictate of commercial imperialism now identified with British Imperialism? Specially mark the words "for many generation!"

They remind one of contracts amongst our people according to the orthodox style when the words "as long as the sun and the moon last" are always bound to occur. Such is human vanity!

POLITICS AND TRADE.

The Finance Minister when he could not find suitable arguments to refute the attacks of his critics, specially the Indian Merchants' Chamber, fell back upon the ordinary and well-known trick of the charging these criticisms with having a bias of politics. He has not explained as to how supposing even there was a bias of politics the criticisms can be discredited but there is a class of Anglo-Indian officials and publicists in this country who think that the very association of politics with anything damns it. His Excellency the Viceroy does not appear, however, to agree with the views of his colleague, for in addressing the Rangoon Trades Association he expatiated thus on the necessity of the commercial community interesting itself in political problems. "A very real opportunity has been given by the Reforms of directly expressing the views of these important classes (producing and commercial classes) and of influencing the actions of administration by their opinions. It is an opportunity which none should neglect. There are no classes more directly concerned in the results of the administration than the two to which I have referred. There is a temptation for the practical man immersed in practical work and affairs to leave politics to others. He is inclined to view that time spent in politics is time wasted for the businessman. I have no hesitation in stating that he is mistaken. It is certainly a wrong view if regarded from broad considerations of the general welfare of the country. I believe from the narrow point of self-interest also it is erroneous. I have been gratified to mark the very keen interest now taken in the Legislatures of India by commercial chambers, by the European Association, by the landowners' association, by mining federation and other bodies of this nature. It is in the expression of opinion of all classes including the commercial community that we must look for that more complete self-expression of India and Burma which is their ultimate aim and aspiration." Lord Reading thus welcomes the commercial bodies taking part in politics and expressing their views from a commercial point of view on the political problems of the day. He does not damn any particular criticism or agitation just because it is associated with politics. Is this a real difference of opinion between the Viceroy and his Finance Minister or is it because Lord Reading was speaking to an European commercial body which he wanted to take part in the present day politics and Sir Basil Blakcett was speaking, though apparently at the Conference of Associated Chamber and other Indian commercial bodies? Surely it cannot be that what is a welcome step from European Chambers of Commerce is an unwelcome and irritating one when it is taken by Indian Chambers of Commerce. It is said by a witty American that poets are born not paid. One is tempted to give an analogical expression with regard to bureaucrats and say that bureaucrats are born but unlike poets are paid. Otherwise one cannot explain Sir Basil Blackett, a fresh arrival from England, adopting all the tactics and methods of pucca sun-dried bureaucrats.

POVERTY IN INDIA.

Prof. Rushbrock Williams, as the publicity agent of the Government of India, is naturally bound to dispute the statement about the poverty of the Indian people. In his latest Report, he says that the taxation per head is more, the burden on land is notably so and that the administration is probably the cheapest in any civilised country. In all such comparative estimates the mistake is commonly made of considering only one side of the question and neglecting the other factors which should be given equal importance. When Prof. Williams lays down all these three generalisations he is in duty bound if he has any regard for the Science of Economics to mention the other factors also. Unless these other factors are mentioned the conclusions are wrong and misleading. Thus when we are told that the taxation per head is more we should also have been told what is the income per head. As I have shown in these columns recently taxation has increased enormously from Rs. 1/4 in 1871 to Rs. 6/6 now. The income at the same time of the population has practically remained stationary, an income too which as the lowest in any part of the civilised world. Then Prof. Williams says that the administration is probably the cheapest. Why 'probably'? Surely the publicity Agent to the Government of India should command enough of materials to prove his point if it can be proved. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad said in his evidence before the Royal Services Commission that the expenditure per one civilian had now increased to Rs. 20,000/- per annum from Rs. 13,000/- per annum about five years back. This cannot surely be the cheapest figure in the world. India, again, has got the unique distinction, I doubt whether it would be anybody else, of having officials who are paid the fattest salaries in the world like governors of Provinces and the Viceroy and Members of Councils. But the real gem in the report appears to be the aphorism that "alcoholism condemned by public opinion has been encouraged by Mr. Gandhi's campaign against tax liquors; the drug habit not thus reprobated may be mitigated by the measures recently taken by the Government." It is a gross misrepresentation to say that Mahatma Gandhi conducted campaign only against taxed liquors. He condemned all the drug habits as his campaign was for social purity. It is the duty, however, of Prof. Williams to show the goodness of the benign activities of the Government and so he writes to the credit side of the Government items which should have been written entirely to the debit side. It is surely a huge joke to be told that the Government are reducing alcoholism or the drug habit.

INDIAN SHIPPING.

The speech of the President of the Bank of Bombay at the annual meeting of shareholders is looked forward to always with interest as it is likely to throw light on the complex financial problems of the day. The same is the case with the speeches at annual meetings of Presidents of the Bombay Millowners Association, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Bombay Merchants' Chamber. Similarly the speech of the President of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company Limited has now come to be associated with a clear, bold catholic and independent statement regarding the position of Indian shipping in the country. Speeches of Mr. Narottam at the recent meeting and the meeting held one year before that are almost classics. He does not mince matters but uses a powerful axe to demolish all the superstructure of prejudice, monopoly and unfairness which have been built as a citadel of vested interests. Many of our leading countrymen are in a state of fog brought about by the smoke-screen raised by the present monopolists to prevent any clear light being thrown on the question. Mr. Narottam, however, has got a clear vision and definitely says that "all sorts of shibboleths, want of knowledge and skill, incompetence and inefficiency, want of love for the sea have been trotted out again and again without care being taken to study the history of the country that India has been as history tells us a great shipping nation in the past for centuries together and the discipline and sense of responsibility of her own seamen at present have received unstinted praise from those who are employing them." He showed in his speech how while the gross tonnage of British steamers exceeded two crores of tons with a coastline of England of about 2,000 miles and that of Japan was over 35 lakhs tons with a coastline of 2,500 miles India's gross tonnage was only a little more than two lakhs tons with a vast coastline of 4,500 miles. Britishers have got a peculiar sense of humour or want of humour, for many of the British witnesses coming before the Mercantile Marine Committee asked why India required a separate mercantile marine for herself and yet whenever America or even one of the Colonies is taking away some of the trade usually monopolised by British bottoms the complaint is made, as the Chairman of the P. and O. steamship Company recently did, that profits were wanting still as "Australia has been striving to hit hard her competitors in order to advance her own indigenous maritime trade." All the opposition to India's legitimate aspirations and claims is due to what Mr. Narottam rightly terms, the unholy co-operation on the part of the Government with the foreign shipping interests.

PROPOSED ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR BELUR STATION.

RAMKRISHNA MISSION'S APPEAL TO GOVERNOR.

The Secretary of the Ramkrishna Mission has sent the following letter to the Governor of Bengal:—

May it please Your Excellency,—As Secretary of the Ramkrishna Mission, Belur, and therefore responsible for the future welfare of that institution which is a body incorporated under Act XXL (sic) of 1860 of the Governor-General in Council I feel it my duty to bring to your Excellency's kind notice the following facts in order to enable your Excellency to give full consideration to them before a final decision is taken:—

1. My attention has been recently drawn to a notification in the Calcutta Gazette of 7th November last to acquire about 95.82 acres of land in Belur at the expense of the East Indian Railway for the purpose both of a store-yard and of a siding from the Belur station to the river side. A true copy of the Gazette is appended herewith.

2. The boundaries of the selected plot show that it covers all the adjoining land of the village Belur on the north and west of the Ramkrishna Mission compound and even includes part of the land recently bought by the Mission for the furtherance of its philanthropic activities and specially its scheme of technical education.

3. (a) The religious life of the permanent inmates of the Mission no less than that of occasional guests and visitors (who come from all parts of India and often from foreign countries) is naturally composed of spiritual meditation and devotional practices which require an atmosphere of more than ordinary tranquillity and seclusion. For this reason the Belur Math was established in a quiet retreat on the river bank; and it still enjoys the privacy it needs, and its atmosphere breathes perfect stillness and tranquillity. It has no doubt grown into a popular place of pilgrimage for countless people who revere and follow the teachings of our Master, Sri Sri Ramkrishna Paramahansa Deva, and wish to see the temples, memorial buildings and sacred relics of the Math. The devotees go there with the avowed object of meditating in a calm atmosphere. If a huge Railway store-yard and a Railway are erected by the side of the Mission compound, the noise and disturbance inseparable from the former would destroy that atmosphere of calmness and sanctity which have been created by the effort of great personages like Swami Vivekananda and Swami Brahmhananda of revered memory and countless other monks and devotees extending over more than a quarter of a century. The atmosphere of calmness and sanctity is absolutely necessary for the continuance of the work of the Belur monastery as a centre of religious inspiration. (b) The proposed acquisition, if carried out, will not only have a disastrous effect on the religious observances and ceremonies of the Monks, devotees and other inmates of the Mission itself, but would completely throttle the same and the monastery situated therein with its large temples built at a great cost will have to be abandoned as a religious centre for ever. It will seriously wound the susceptibilities of that very large section of the Indian public of different creeds and communities scattered throughout the whole of India which hold the ideals and work of the Mission in deep veneration and would create a deep resentment in their mind. It will further cut short in a very drastic manner all those projects of progressive expansion which the Mission authorities contemplate and which the increasing interest, the public are taking in the work of the Mission as well as the increasing reliance they are placing on its help, render quite indispensable.

4. The other aspect of the Mission's work is to be found in medical help, relief organizations, teaching institutions, and classes for technical instruction. All this requires that the Mission centres should not be far removed from the homes of the people. If the proposed acquisition scheme is sanctioned, the Belur Mission will be cut off from the people among whom its work lies and for whose uplift it has been striving.

5. In aim and organization the Ramkrishna Mission is a purely religious body and the bulk of its activities are directed towards that form of religion which consists in social service, in help to all who need it, in relief of suffering wherever found.

6. While in the discharge of the duty I owe to my religion, to the order I am privileged to guide, and to the poor and afflicted whom that order has the honour to serve I feel bound to submit this protest. I have nothing to say against Railway expansion which is also a great public desideratum. I strongly feel, however, that, since there are such serious objections to the site selected for acquisition, the Railway authorities could be easily prevailed upon to choose another site that will satisfy all their requirements without in any way disturbing the privacy of the Mission, thwarting its normal activities, and permanently blocking any expansion it might be called upon to undertake.

7. In conclusion I confidently rely on your Excellency to bear in mind at least the long record of social service in the midst of the visitations of nature and the ravages of disease that stand to the credit of the Ramkrishna Mission and not sanction any schemes of wanton interference with the present works or the future plans of its headquarter staff in Belur. And for this act of justice the members of this Mission as well as its supporters and sympathisers throughout the length and breadth of the land will be ever grateful to your Excellency.

GANJAM CYCLONE DISASTER.

AN APPEAL.

The following appeal re the Ganjam Cyclone Disaster is issued:—

"Every one would have *read and heard the disastrous accounts* of the heavy floods in November 1923 unprecedented in *the history of Ganjam* so far as it lies within the memory of the oldest of its present-day inhabitants and of the suffering and misery of the many poor people who have lost their all. The extent of the *havoc* done is patent from the fact that the *through Railway communication* has been cut off for over a month.

Hundreds of people throughout the District have been rendered homeless and hundreds of acres of land have been overcast with 2 to 6 feet sand deposits. They are generally poor people who have nothing to fall back upon and no credit to borrow.

I am bitterly aware *their sufferings are terrible.* Hundreds of families, I repeat, are without a shelter and without the means of putting up one in the future. The damage is reliably reported along the courses of the *Mahendratanaya* river in Parlakimedi Zamindari, of *Godshada river* in Chinnakimedi and Bodokimedi Estates and *Baluda river* in Surangi, Chikati Estates and Government villages. As yet, the excellent charitable work done by such bodies as the *Belur Ramakrishna Mission, Calcutta Brahmo Samaj and the Tatanagar flood-relief Committee* have carried on their work through the energetic workers of *Ichapur Rama Krishna Sevasangham* by subscribing Rs. 4,000. Whatever we may do to relieve their distress, we cannot compensate what they have sustained. Man alone can mitigate the suffering in contributing *his mite* towards *his fellow-sufferers.*

The exact extent of the loss and damage is estimated at more than 8 lakhs (including Lands and roads) and Ichapur Taluq alone requires more than 2 lakhs to require reconstruction. The lowest estimate for the reconstruction of a poor house is Rs. 25. Calculating from this Ichapur and Berhampore Taluks alone require Rs. 50,000.

I therefore appeal to all the Zamindars, rich land lords and merchants and public men *to cooperate with me* in this great and good work *in the name* of humanity by subscribing liberally towards *the relief of the* distressed.

Contributions may kindly be sent to P. V. Narayana Rao, Joint Secretary, Ganjam Flood Relief Committee.

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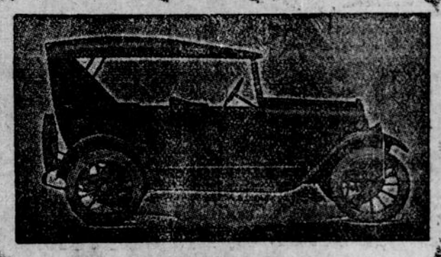

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SPORTING NEWS

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

6TH EXTRA MEETING: SATURDAY,

ENTRIES.

To be run on Saturday, 5th January, 1924. Entries closed at 4 p.m. on Monday, 31st December, 1923:—

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.
Mr A M Khairaz's Margaret Joyce.
Mr W King's Love Glass.
Mr M Coculdass' Catchup.
Mr C N Wadia's Troilus.
Mr Eve's Schiehallion.
Mr A Hoyt's Bell Metal.
Mr H B Sorabjee's Swithin.
Mr R H Gahagan's Owen Roe.
Mr R H Gahagan's Festivity.
Mr R R S's Wasp.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Marmion.

THE LOWTHER STAKES.—Distance mile.
Mr Noble's Musk Rat.
Mr P G Singhanee's French Furze.
Mr G E D Langley's Fun of the Fayre.
Mr R R S's Wood Harmony.
(This race is declared void.)

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE.—Distance mile.
Mr A Hague's Treasury.
Mr M C Patel's Zigomar.
Mr M Ryan's Luxmi.
Mr Noble's Musk Rat.
Mr Noble's Decorum.
Mr. Noble's Woorali.
Mr P G Singhanee's Hairspring.
Mr P G Singhanee's Rakings.
Mr P G Singhanee's Coryste.
Mr W King's Laranja.
Messrs Pine and A S Moloobhoy's Etheldene.
Mr C N Wadia's Perambulator.
Major A W Molony's Martenora.
Mr Eve's Cyliian.
Mr Eye's Moonshiner.
Mr A Hoyt's Country Lad.
Mr C Vaz's Cronan.
Mr C Vaz's Mimi.
Genl Nawab Obaidulla Khan's Somali.
Mr Heath's Blackwater.
Mr Heath's Jovial.
Mr H B Shroff's Old Chris.
Mr D Greenhalgh's (Jnr) Limehouse Lights.
Mr G E D Langley's Fan of the Fayre.
Mr Darcy's Allensmore II.
Mr Darcy's Lady Loo.
Mr Mark's Entree.
Mr Kelso's Irrigate.
Mr V Sesha Reddy's Floral Fete.
Mr Abdulla Juunb's Maravedi.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Sauce.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's King's Own.

THE SANDOWN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.
Mr A M Khairaz's Belvedere.
Mr P G Singhanee's Scribble.
Mr P G Singhanee's Mist.
Mr A Templeman's White Fang.
Mr C N Wadia's Coleby.
Mr Eve's Footpedal.
Mr Eve's Bridal Blush.
Mr H B Sorabjee's Rackle.
Mr Kelso's Crushed Glass.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Kaser Girl.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Danzig.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Daphnis.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Gay Ditty.

THE TIGRIS PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.
Mr. A. M. Khiraz's Amin.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Moyeed.
Mr. T. M. Goculdas Safety.
Mr. T. M. Goculdas Certainty
Mr. S. M. Kanji's Summerton
Mr. M. Cursetjee's Domineer.
Mr. Eve's Baktavar.
Mr. Eve's Khundil.
Mr. Eve's Trade Mark.
Mr. Mark's Centry.
Mr. Heath's Hatchel.
Mr. H. Hasanalli's Ornate.
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaja's Arthur.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Arvil.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Dartmoor.

THE NOVICE PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs 41 yards.
Mr. Moosa Faras' Faithful.
Mr. Moosa Faras' Passing show.
Mr. Moosa Fara's Red Hawk.
Messrs. Saleh Moosa and I. B. Torquoto's Khataf.
Messrs. Saleh Moosa and I. B. Torquato's Faras.
Messrs. Saleh Moosa and I. B. Torquato's Friday.
Mr. E. M. Sulleman's Mulook.
Mr. E. Kadum's Anzan.
Mr. Syed Nazi's Moostashar.
Mrd A. M. Khairaz's Aftab.
Mr. Yusuff Makanji's Officer.
Mr. Yusuff Makanji's General.
Mr. Yusuff Makanji's Rummah.
Mr. Yusuff Sana's Huloob.
Mr. Rashid Swedani's Ashanti Gold.
Mr. Ebrahim Gasebi's Gladstone.
Mr. Abdul Karim Reza's Falada.
Mr. Mujeed Jurgi's Caesar.
Mr. Mujeed Jurgi's Shareek.
Mr. Abdul Aziz Ali bin Talib's Sherif-ul-Mulk.
Mr. Abdul Aziz Ali bin Talib's English Mark.
Messrs. Mahomed Mustapha Talib and A. K. Talib's Vasif.
Mr. Mahomed Mustapha Talib's Young Tara.
Mr. Mahomed Mustapha Talib's Panama.
Messrs. Ahmed Hurgany and Abdul Mohsin Jarulla Talib's Meazer.
Messrs. Ahmed Hurgany and Abdul Mahsin Jarulla Talib's Zaitoon.
Mr. Forayad Sulleman's Surety.
Mr. Forayad Sulleman's Tarick
Mr. Forayad Sulleman's Raad.
Mr. Khadavi A. Rehman's Hishan.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Soomair.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Kaman Beg.
Mr. Abdul Hazamy's Knight Bachelor.
Ahmed Azami's Fahad.
Mr. S. Dhunjibhoy's Marshal Haig.
Mr. Abbas Hamza's Teofan.
Mr. T. M. Goculdass' Hazel.
Mr. T. M. Goculdass's William Tell.

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Messrs. M. B. Wacha and A. K. T Sayah.
Mr. Syed Nayif's Rakan
Mr. Abdul Amir's Mookit.
Mr. E. Kadum's Detective.
Mr. E. Kadum's Egypt.
Mr. M. K. Irani's Sardal.
Mr. Ebrahim Gumla's Nimrod.
Messrs. Abdul Latiff and Ahmed Abba's Gladness.
Mr. Abdul Latiff's Boorhan.
Mr. Zaiden bin Khalef's Kadir Hajaz.
Mr. Eve's Some Surprise.
Mr. Rashid Tookmachi's Moosa Beg.
Mr. Abdul Aziz Hohally's Hussar.
Mr. Abdul Aziz Hohally's Rais.
Mr. Abdul Aziz Hohally's Farewne.
Mr. Abdul Aziz Hohally's Bugler.
Mr. Khalil bin Abdul Razak's Taldoon.
Mr. Jasim Garab's Surupman.
Mr. Jasim Garab's Mahjub.
Mr. Fateh Daya's Musal.
Mr. Faraj bin Shap Shap's Maktoom.
Mr. Boba Khalil's Fanner.
Mr. A. H. Shushtary's Arab Chief.
Mr. Mahomed Salim's Vadnan.
Messrs A. K. Essa and A. R. Obeyd's Pleader.
Mr. A. M. Shaffi's No Trumps.
Faraj bin Sanad's Chanchoon.
Mr. Taha Oosman's Anwarchand.
Messrs. Shaikh Esmail Mahomed and Abdul Latiff Essa's Afsar Jung.
Mr. A. R. Taha's Washington.
Mr. H. A. Habba's Zubeida.
Mr. R. R. S's Costa Rica.
Messrs. S. R. A. Wahab and D. Andrade's Lahore.
Mr. Abdul Mohsin Jarulla Talib's Aga.
Mr. Abdul Mohsin Jarulla Talib's Kandinara
Mr. Ali bin Abba's Sagab.
Messrs. Abdul Wahid and M. M. Cara's Gold Medal.
Mr. A. R. Taha's Tamaran.
Mr. E. Doody's Turkey.
Mr. N. N. A. Karim's Cossack.
Mr. Abdul Latiff Essa's Cowley.
Messrs. Abdul Latiff Essa and Shaikh Esmail Mahomed's Dildhar.
Mr. Rashid Swedani's Braida.
Mr. F. Archar's Chappy.
Mr. Sulleman Gumla's Ahmed Baba.
Mr. H. Haribhoy's Starlight.
Mr. Syed Shiri's Gatia.
Mr. Elia Abdulbuoor's Rami.
Mr. M. Shaffy's Kuna.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Grey Malik.
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaja's Silver.
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaja's Jehander.
Mr. Syed Mahomed Bir's Reading.

NOTICE.

Owners and Trainers are reminded that entries for the 7th Extra Meeting close at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, 2nd January 1924.

FOOTBALL.

In the Scottish League on Monday the followng match was played:—Patrick Thistle two, Third Lanark 2.

Sir Ernest Pagot is dead.—Reuter.

HIND VIJAYA GYMKHANA BARODA

FIFTH ATHLETIC TOURNAMENTS.

The following is the list of prize-winners:—

Wrestling:—(1) Open. 1st prize from Mr. G. M. Tambe. V. B. Captan, Baroda High School; V. M. Agadkar, Jummadada Vyayam Mandir, Baroda; B. R. Samnas, Baroda High School. Special prizes:—V. B. Captan, Dhadanker's Skill; V. B. Captan, Sanjiwale's Skill.

(2) Heavyweight:—(Students).—(1) C. G. More, Kalabhavan, Baroda; (2) J. J. Vaidya, City High School, Ahmedabad; (3) S. S. Vaidya, Jummadada Vyayam Mandir, Baroda.

(3) Middleweight:—(1) K. V. Mulay, Jummadada Vyayam Mandir, Baroda; (2) D. G. Apte, Baroda College; (3) S. D. Vidhvans, Chittra Kala Shikshan Mandir, Baroda.

(4) Lightweight:—(1) B. V. Jogalekar, Narayan Guru's Talim, Baroda; (2) M. G. Bahudhanye, Narayan Guru's Adya Vyayam Shala, Baroda; (3) D. S. Kopardikar, Shri Samarth Shala, Sangli.

(5) Featherweight:—(1) T. D. Raval, S. K. Vyayam Shala, Ahmedabad; (2) P. N. Raste, Madhav College, Ujjain; (3) D. D. Mehta, N. K. High School, Petlad; (4) B. V. Korane, Hind Vijaya Gymkhana, Baroda; (5) K. N. Dalvi, Jummadada Vyayam Mandir, Baroda; (6) B. R. Dalvi, Jummedada Vyayam Mandir Baroda; (7) B. M. Joshi, Narayan Guru's Adya Vyayam Shala, Baroda; (8) K. G. Paranjpe, N. K. H. S., Petlad; (9) G. B. Dereseri, Narayan Guru's Talim, Baroda; (10) N. B. Captan, Narayan Guru's Talim, Baroda; (11) L. V. Date, Baroda High School; (12) N. M. Katdhare, Baroda High School; (13) D. V. Dongare, Baroda High School; (14) D. K. Betavadkar, Jummadada Vyayam Mandir, Baroda; (15) G. S. Phadake, Middle School, Baroda; (16) Guhagarkar, M. C. High School, Baroda; (17) V. J. Choksi, Shri Sayaji High School, Baroda; (18) R. B. Murudkar, Kalabhavan, Baroda; (19) S. R. Thorat, Baroda High School, Baroda.

(6) Malkhamb:—(1) S. R. Thorat, Narayan Guru's Adya Vyayam Shala, Baroda; (2) M. V. Deonalkar, Jummadada Vyayam Mandir, Baroda; (3) R. V. Date, Baroda High School.

(7) Horizontal Bar:—(1) K. G. Rao, Bombay; (2) M. M. Gandhi, Rajaram College, Kolhapur.

(8) Parallel Bar:—(1) K. G. Rao, Bombay; (2) D. M. Cooper, Bombay.

(9) Lathi:—(1) B. U. Shekh, Jummadada Vyayam Mandir, Baroda; (2) D. S. Dighe, Jummadada Vyayam Mandir, Baroda.

(10) Lezim:—A. B. Vaidya, H. J. Varma Prize, Jummadada Vyayam Mandir, Baroda.

(11) Hurdle Race:—(1) A. M. B. L. Pinto, Bank of Baroda; (2) N. J. Contractor, Baroda College.

(12) Flat Race:—(1) A. M. B. L. Pinto, Bank of Baroda; (2) N. M. Powell, Bombay. B. M. Kothi. Special Prize from W. G. Karkar.

(13) Running 10 Miles:—(1) D. B. Chavan, Maratha Union, Karachi. Prince Shiwajirao's Challenge Cup. (2) C. G. More, Kalabhavan, Baroda.

(14) Running One Mile:—(1) D. B. Chavan, Maratha Union, Karachi; (2) G. L. Ranade, Madhav College, Ujjain.

(15) Pole Jump:—(1) R. A. Adake, High School, Sangli; (2) D. S. Kopardikar, Shri Samartha Shala, Sangli.

(16) High Jump:—(1) A. M. B. L. Pinto, Bank of Baroda; (2) M. J. Menbativala, Bombay, Sydenham College.

(17) Long Jump:—(1) N. M. Powell, Sydenham College, Bombay; (2) D. S. Nadkarni, Baroda College.

(18) Putting the Shot:—(1) G. B. Guilder, Bombay; (2) G. V. Tiwari, Sangli.

(19) Throwing Cricket Ball:—(1) H. C. Thakore, Laxmirath Vyayam Shala, Baroda.

(20) Slow Cycling:—(1) S. R. Dharkar, Baroda College; (2) K. G. Abhyankar, Adi Balbhim Vyayam Shala, Sangli.

(21) Cycling 15 Miles:—(1) G. D. Gerard, Bombay; (2) C. G. More, Kalabhavan; (3) N. Gerard, Bombay.

(22) Hind Vijaya Gymkhana Shields for Tug of War. Open:—(1) Arya Kumar Team, Baroda.

(23) Shri Umabai Saheb Patwardhan Memorial Shield for Atyapatya:—Unchipole Team, Baroda.

(24) Khokho:—Unchipole Club, Baroda. Skill Prizes.—V. G. Lele, V. G. Khidakiker.

(25) Lathi Drill:—(1) Dighe's Cup, Jummadada Vyayam Mandir, Baroda; (2) Raje Saheb of Savantwadi's Shield, Baroda High School C. Team. Shri Sampatrao's Cup.

(26) Physical Culture:—Prizes from His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Gaekwar of Baroda.—(1) V. M. Agadkar, Jummadada Vyayam Mandir, Baroda; (2) C. G. More, Kalabhavan, Baroda.

(27) Princess Kamaladevi Gaekwar's Medal:—(1) Vimala Gupte.

(28) Scout Organization:—R. K. Nulkar Scout Commissioner.

MR. PATHIK'S CASE.

TRIAL COMMENCES BEFORE SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

The Secretary, Rajasthan Seva Sangha wires from Ajmer:—

The special tribunal at Chittorgarh resumed hearing of Mr. Pathik's case on 24th December. Mr. Pathik was brought to the Court on horseback and looked splendid and cheerful. He was seated on a bench beside the judges. His three co-accused have not been sent up for trial. In opening the proceedings, Pandit Tribhuwanath, the presiding judge, warned the prosecution that propaganda would carry no weight with the Court who must rely on solid facts. Evidently Panditjee referred to Mr. Amrit Lal's anti-Pathik propaganda.

The Prosecuting Inspector in his complaint charged Mr. Pathik with (1) spreading sedition (2) possessing proscribed newspapers (3) abetment of sedition and (4) disobedience of orders. The Court being authorised to hear only the first two charges, Messrs. Amritlal and Begun Munsarim left for Udaipur to bring the necessary orders for the Court to entertain the last two charges also. The prosecution then submitted documentary evidence part of which being statements of witnesses taken by the police was rejected by the Court. At this stage the accused prayed adjournment till the arrival of defence lawyers. The prayer was granted and the Mahakmakhas' orders on Mr. Pathik's representation of 22nd December were read out. Requests for the removal of the accused from the custody of the prosecution to that of the Court, for defrayal by the State of the expenses for defence witnesses and vakils residing in Mewer, for communication and interviews with legal advisers and for the supply of writing materials were conceded. The request for engagement of outside pleaders has been refused.

The amazing autocracy of Begum Munsarim came to light when in reply to Mr. Pathik's request for Ayurvedic treatment, the court read out a telegram of the Mahakmakhas dated October 12th ordering Munsarim to provide such treatment immediately. The order was never executed nor communicated to Mr. Pathik. Still deprived of writing materials and being under the custody of the prosecution, Mr. Pathik feels greatly handicapped. He chose to call Mewari vakils of whom only one agreed to conduct the defence provided the orders of Maharajkumar conveyed through the late Superintendent of Police against maintaining relations with the Seva Sangha were withdrawn and a guarantee against future trouble given. Pundit Dharamnarayan, Minister, is expected to do the needful. Hearing is likely to be resumed in the first week of January.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—So at last Maulana Mahomed Ali presided over the annual session of the Indian National Congress at Cocanada: and thus the long cherished desire of the Musalmans of India is fulfilled. He deserved, in these days, more than any one else, this high honour, which is the greatest honour in the power of the Indian people to confer upon one of the best and the greatest sons of the soil. He is the sixth Muslim to preside over the Congress.

The address which he delivered is a unique one. In length it beats all past records. Never, from the presidential chair of the Congress, was such a lengthy and scholarly address delivered before. It serves as an historical retrospect of the Hindu-Muslim relation that existed during the latter half of the nineteenth century down to the present day. It is full of food for thoughts, for the students of the constitutional history of India. It may be well-called a book on "the Muslim progress and the Congress movements in India." It is an excellent work from the pen of a most capable writer; colouring his ideas in the most up-to-date and modern language. Its style of writing is one of the best. The style, not Macaulian, nor Ghandhian, but is one of its own kind. It is a brilliant and penetrating one. It is forceful and elegant; tasteful to the ear and palatable to the mouth. The most admirable and shocking thing is that the reader of the address will never think that the writer is using a foreign language. The lucidity of style; the clearness of composition; the simplicity of words indicates clearly that the writer has a perfect mastery of the language he is treating. The old reader of "the Comrade" will be delighted to go, once more, through the literary penmanship of the ex-Editor of that paper.

The address will remain as a master-piece of Maulana Mahomed Ali in the history of the Congress. It deserves to sit side-by-side with the works of the greatest masters of English prose as a literary production. And, therefore, I suggest, in the end that it should be published in a book form by any of the Indian printers and book-sellers or by the Jamia Nillia's book depot.—Yours, etc.,

I. A.

INDO-BURMA OILFIELDS.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Presiding at a meeting of the Indo-Burma Oilfields (1929), the Earl of Denbigh dealing with the accounts said that the item of sundry creditors and credit balances included £60,000 payable to the Premier Oil Company for properties taken over from them which had been satisfied, since March 31, by the allotment of 400 preference shares at three shillings a share. Their production at present was just about sufficent to pay for all their outgoings in Burma, and every new well coming into production would make the position easier. With a little luck, they might quite easily strike oil in sufficient quantities to make the company a good and sound dividend-paying concern.—Reuter.

KATHIAWAD NOTES

THE RAJKUMAR COLLEGE.

(From our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Dec. 28.

The annual prize-distribution of the Rajkot Rajkumar College, the only one of its kind in Kathiawad and one of the very few in the whole of India, took place on the 19th December with usual eclat, under the presidentship of Colonel Wood, Agent to the Governor. The following few words quoted from the speech of Mr. G. T. Turner, the Principal of the College, will give some idea of this institution:—

"Sir, to-day as I have already remarked is the 53rd prize-giving and there are 53 Kumars on the roll. Every set of rooms in the wings is occupied and the only available room for a new Kumar who could not share a room already occupied is the masters' common room. This is a most satisfactory state of affairs, and I fervently hope it will long continue. High numbers mean high fees with the consequent freedom from anxiety on account of finance. But ever since the College started we see cycles of high and low numbers alternating and must not be surprised if this continues. But, Sir, I am no slave to the fetish of numbers in a school; I have sufficient faith in the generous loyalty of the Princes of Kathiawad to their old college to be free from care about the financial position. The last two years surely justify such confidence with their magnificent response to the appeal made to the Chiefs to render the College self-supporting: I only trust their example will be followed by the Princes in the rest of the Presidency.

A good many years ago the remark was made that the College authorities must remember that the College existed for the Kumars and not the Kumars for the College. I have never forgotten and perhaps never quite forgiven this, but the result is that in view of what I have just said I claim that when my advice is asked regarding the education and training of any Kumar that advice is actuated purely by what I conceive to be his true interest. I shall never refrain from recommending the Military College at Deheradun or education in England should that seem to me to be the right course, and I ask in return that if I recommend the College for a further period the honesty of my motive should similarly be recognised."

SOME DRAWBACKS.

This is all very good so far as it goes. But one still feels that there is something lacking in an institution of this kind, which should have come to the notice of both the College authorities as well as the Princes and Chiefs who send their Kumars to the College. An institution of this kind should be at least as bright and brilliant as an ordinary public school of England, but instead it leaves an impression of being a dull, tame affair. Unfortunately most of the Kumars show very little sign of liveliness and energy and strike one as listless and wanting in buoyancy. One may well ask what this is due to, and the authorities as well as the Chiefs should lose no time in finding the cause thereof and remedying whatever may be wrong in the present condition. That there is something very wrong is undeniable, for one has but to remember the students of the College fifteen or twenty years ago and to compare them with the Kumars studying at present. The same deterioration is to be found in the staff of the College, and there is not a single man of note in it on the Indian side which after all has most to do with the Kumars. Only half a generation ago when this College was reconstituted it could boast of such men on its staff as Mr. B. K. Thakore, Mr. N. D. Kavi, etc. These men besides being very capable as teachers are some of the best literary men of Gujarat, and it was something to have learnt under them. There is absolutely nothing comparable to them in the present staff which is of a nondescript character. There is no lack of men in Gujarat to-day and why should not a college of this kind have some of the best men on its teaching staff. This is a matter for the Princes and Chiefs to consider seriously, for after all it is their Kumars who are learning in this institution. One may well cite them the example of Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai, the merchant-prince of Ahmedabad, who has got a school of his own for his own children, a school where he has brought together some very talented teachers. The Rajkumar College is in no way suffering for want of funds. Rather its resources are unlimited. Hence why should it not have the best of teachers available in the Bombay Presidency? Going to Deheradun or even to England is no remedy, for after all what one can learn in the atmosphere wherein he is born and bred up, provided he has been supplied with the best of facilities available, is surely much more important and helpful to him throughout his life than what he may learn away from his country. Of course there is a time in life when much can be learnt in foreign countries, but this is rarely done in boyhood or youth. Unfortunately the later life and career of many of those who have taken their education in England in their tender years is hardly very encouraging to others to do the like. Therefore under all circumstances and at all costs something should be done to put more life in the institution and thus to make it an ideal one.

One noteworthy feature of these prize-distributions is that several Princes come and take part in it, and it was so this time also. Moreover in the hockey tournament, which is a sort of adjunct to this ceremony, no less than nine teams took part, and ultimately the Feud Union team secured the shield.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION AT RAJKOT.

Another function of the week was the 39th birthday celebration of H. H. the Thakor Saheb of Rajkot. This is an event of no ordinary importance to the people of the Rajkot State, among whom the Thakor Saheb has made himself justly very popular. The special feature of this function was the grand procession of near 2,500 boys, and the drill and games of boy-scouts and girl-guides. All these boys and girls were treated with milk-tea and sweets after they had finished their procession, games, etc., on the Palace grounds, where also an "At Home" party was given to a large number of people among whom there were some Princes and Chiefs come to Rajkot in connection with the Rajkumar prize-distribution. Also two meetings were held during the course of the day, one of men and the other of women, and in both of them congratulatory resolutions were passed. In the evening of the next day, H. H. the Thakor Saheb addressed this large concourse of students, and from what he said to them the following may well be quoted to show what His Highness has been doing:—

"During the fifteen years of my rule, among the various reforms that have been made in the State, the one in connection with the progress of education gives me much pleasure: nay I am proud thereof. There are 700 students in our High School and about a 1,000 students in our three middle schools. What does that show? Besides we get good results in the Matriculation Examination. There cannot be many schools like ours in the whole of Kathiawad. All this shows my people's love for education.

"Now I am going to address you as one of your teachers, and whether you agree with me or not you will kindly hear me with patience. The system of boys-scouting that has been introduced in our school is complimentary to the intellectual education, and as such it supplies the deficiency in our present system. Boys-scouting gives us courage and enthusiasm and teaches us to be regular and orderly. Besides it teaches us how to work in co-operation with others. In this way it gives us many lessons. Still we are very backward and we need to develop many qualities and make reform in many directions.

ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT OF AKALI JATHAS.

(By Our Special Representative.)

AMRITSAR, Dec. 31.

A reliable friend who returned to Amritsar yesterday after visiting Jaito describes the place as having the aspect of a besieged city with mounted police parading the streets all day long and guarding the Gurdwara and all entrances to the City. He found from personal inquiries from the Mahant that the Granthsahib is never read, the Mahant being illiterate.

In view of official protestations to the contrary, his statement that access to the Gurudwara is refused even to local men is important. Only women who go to take water from a neighbouring well and a few men who enjoy official confidence are permitted to enter the temple. He found the Jathas cheerful and the people of Jaito full of sympathy.

The S. G. P. C. bulletins which continue to be issued daily bring every morning reports of the increasing ill-treatment. This morning, it is alleged that one Bhai Lachman Singh was tied to a tree by the Jaito police and left there all night long and tobacco ashes from a hukka were rubbed into his beard. In Ferozepur jail, it is reported, 150 Akalis have nothing but small turbans and drawers on having refused to wear dirty clothes supplied to them.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.
Reception at Government House, 9-45 p.m.
THURSDAY, January 3.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Jan. 2 (Wed.) Sunrise 7h. 12m. Sunset 6h. 13m.
Jan. 3 (Thur.) Sunrise 7h. 13m. Sunset 6h. 13m.
Jan. 4 (Fri.) Sunrise 7th. 13m. Sunset 6h. 13m.

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

The last Football Ball match of the Tournaments held unrer the auspices of the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana was played on the Hindu Gymkhana grounds on Sunday 30th December 1923, between King George V A and Osomania University and ended in a win for the former by 2 goals to 1.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition of the G. D. C. C. will be open to-day (Wednesday) at the National College (Green Villa, opp. Grant Road Post Office) between 2 and 8 p.m. The goods exhibited include glassware, inks, soaps, buttons, toys, sealing wax, pens, pencils Pen-knives, besides all varieties of hand spun and hand woven cottons and silk.

POONA GAYAN SAMAJ.

The Poona Gayan Samaj on Friday evening entertained Mr. Sen, Mr. Warma, Dr. Sapru, at Sardar V. K. Rasle's Wada by giving a short performance in vocal and instrumental music. About forty pupils were present although the schools were closed for Christmas. The Secretary of the Samaj gave a short history of the Institution and also of the Shri Manik Prabu classes. He also explained the work of the Samaj in its three main branches, Vocal, music, Instrumental music, and the Scientific writings on musical topics such as the Shrutis and the Gramas.

Then the prizes for writing essays on the problems in music were given respectively to Mr. Baptardar and to Mr. Tamble. These prizes were sent by His Holiness Shri Martand Manik Prabhu of Manikngar who is a great patron of this noble art. Dr. Sapru inspected the classes, the library and the museum and was pleased to contribute Rs. 250 to the funds of the Samaj.

CORONER'S COURT.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

On Sunday morning motor lorry No. 272 driven by Pedro Pascol was going along Frere Road, when at the junction of Fort Street, the driver noticed a man crossing the road. On his sounding the horn, the man got confused and stepped forward and backward. He was struck by the left side of the wheel and fell down. He was removed to G. T. Hospital where he died subsequently.

At the coroner's inquest he was identified as Mahadeo Dhava (40). After recording the evidence the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

KEROSINE OIL HAWKER'S DEATH.

The coroner held an inquest on the body of Budha Kashi, (35) a hawker in kerosine oil. The evidence showed that on Sunday afternoon the deceased stopped his cart on Worli Road to take oil from another cart which met him. While going to the other cart Budha was knocked down by motor car No. Z7393 coming from behind. The driver of the motor car on seeing the deceased stepping forward right in front of his car swerved to the right but the radiator struck the deceased and he was dragged by the car about ten feet. He was removed to the hospital but died on the way.

At the coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

NOTICE OF RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. R.G. Pradhan has given notice of moving following resolutions at the next session of the Bombay Legislative Council:—

This Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council that he be pleased to urge on the Home Government that all provincial subjects except external relations, relation with Indian States, Political charges, Regulations as to ceremonies, titles, orders and precedence and Chief's Courts should be transferred in this province to popular control, and administered as transferred subjects by ministers chosen from among the elected members of the Council and responsible to it, from year 1925, and that steps should immediately cordingly

This Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council that a mixed Committee of Officials and no-officials with a non-official majority be appointed to consider the question of bringing the process of revising the land revenue assessments under closer regulation by statute, as recommended by the Joint Committee appointed to consider the Government of India Bill 1919, and to report on the nature and form of the legislation that should be undertaken towards that end.

This Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council that he be pleased to remit the second sentence of transportation for life inflicted upon Mr. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar and order him to be released on the expiry of the first sentence of transportation for life..

BHAVNAGAR STATE PRAJA MANDAL.

A largely attended meeting of Bhavnagar State's residents in Bombay was held at Hira Baug on Saturday the 29th December under the presidency of Mr. Haridas Nagji when the draft-rules prepared by the Sub-Committee were considered clause by clause and passed after necessary amendments, and office-bearers of the Mandal were also appointed.

The President made a donation of Rs. 151 to the funds of the Mandal. The offices of the Mandal are at Damodar Building 1st floor, Princess Street, where new members are enrolled. A meeting of the Committee will be held at the above place on Sunday the 6th instant at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

WEATHER REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 1.

Rainfall has disappeared from South of Peninsula and weather has been dry everywhere.

Forecast:—No large change.

Lala Duni Chand, Barrister, who was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment in connection with the Lawrence statue agitation, has been released from Mianwali jail and has arrived in Lahore.

"NO SHIKAR IN MORVI."

THE DEWAN EXPLAINS.

In reply to the telegram of Shri Gokulnathji Maharaj of Bombay, regarding "shikar in Morvi" the Dewan of Morvi, Mr. R. V. Patwari, writes as follows.—

DEWAN'S REPLY.

I am grateful to Your Holiness for Your telegram dated 27th. I had thought it best to hold complete silence hoping the mischievous and ill-advised Propaganda will meet its natural death when the true facts come to light. But when I find that the agitators have succeeded in influencing Your Holiness, it becomes a duty to speak. It pains me to have to do so, for although it will clear the air, I fear it will retard the cause of Ahinsa. For this, our over-zealous Jain friends of Bombay must be held responsible.

I need not assure Your Holiness that as an humble but devoted Vashnav I would be the last to be a consenting Party to Shikar. "Ahinsa Parmo Dharma" is as dear a sutra to me as to any one else. And every movement in its behalf on facts and reason has my sympathy and support. But however noble the cause may be my conscience and our religion do not allow me to become a party directly or indirectly to a campaign based on and sustained by lies with the object of humiliating, and creating hatred against a Chief who to his credit has never done shooting and will not do it unless he is goaded to it by the Morvi pillars of Jainism. The agitation launched chiefly by a few Morvians residing in Bombay has been not only ill-advised but mischievous and suicidal from its inception. It defeats its own object. It is based on false representations.

Since the beginning of this month it has been said and repeated that Col. Wood, Agent to the Governor, has been invited to Morvi and that a shikar programme has been organised on a large scale to entertain and please him. Now what are the facts? Col. Wood has not been invited at all. Shooting camps or even a campaign shikar and a campaign against deer were not even contemplated and are not in existence. The only gentlemen here for X'mas are three old personal friends of His Highness who have no official relation with the State, and who are not known for their shikar propensities. Mr. and Mrs. Tudor Owen have been lifelong friends of His Highness for whose sympathy and help during fifteen years High Highness made public acknowlegments here at the heir-apparent's birthday Darbar. Col. Hooton and Major and Mrs. Meek have been His Highness' equally old and valued friends, the former having only recently attended upon His late Highness during his long illness with such tender care. A desire to meet old friends and repay a social debt and not a thirst for shikar underlies the whole affair.

"A MALIGNANT ATTACK."

The agitation is based on another false representation of which a great capital has been made. A tradition has been pleaded and paraded that there had been no shikar in Morvi within living memory and that His late Highness never shot a single animal or bird in his life. As a believer in the sutra "don't kill" and for the cause of Ahinsa I would fain let this statement remain as it is. But when a persistent and malignant attack of vilification of His Highness is based on the so-called tradition, it becomes a duty, however unpeasant, to state facts. Thakore Shri Jaiji, of whom so much has been said, was one of the greatest warriors of the day. A little knowledge of history will tell whether he was a devout Jain or otherwise. As to His Highness the late Maharaja Saheb, it is well known that he was a great sportsman having few equals. At any rate, he often went out hunting with Europeans as well as Indians upto St. 1959 (1903 A.D.). There were several European officers in the State's Railway service and they freely did shikar. In 1892 and 1901 when Lord Harris and Lord Northcote graced Morvi with their visit, Shikar was organised and made. Even the Jain Thandars and Revenue Officers in State service then made and superintended the arrangements. No tradition was cited. No lekh was put forward. The lekh now put forward never saw the light of day, nor have I found any such on State record. These have been the so-called traditions. Although I am the greatest admirer of His late Highness and it pains me to have to refer to these matters which have passed into oblivion, yet when facts are distorted and even perverted, the false and baneful impressions they create have got to be dispelled, such ill-directed agitation instead of advancing, retards a good cause. This is my humble opinion.

As for His Highness, he stands in no need of my advocacy. He has a clean record and an honourable tradition which no amount of villification can tarnish. Allow me to assure Your Holiness that of all the Ruling Princes, the cause of Ahinsa is not more safe than in the hands of His Highness. When he was quite a boy he was sent to England and lived among Europeans for some years. Since then he has been constantly in association with Princes and Europeans who have been great shikaris. He had not then the benefit of preaching or dictation from Morvi Jains. But never once is His Highness known to have fired a gun upto this day against an animal or a bird. Many European gentlemen and Princes had graced Morvi with their visit during His Highness' accession celebrations but there was no shikar programme. His Excellency the Governor visited Morvi last October. There were about a dozen Europeans in His Excellency's suite. But there had been no shikar. Numerous instances can be cited in which the religious feelings and sentiments of the Jains have been respected, at times at the inconvenience and expense of other communities. Is is not rather ungrateful that there is not one word of recognition and gratitude? Is it not cruel that there should be, instead such persistent and malignant villifications based on false statements and mythical traditions? In the case of any other Ruler, such a campaign would recoil and harm the cause. It is a fortunate thing that His Highnes is not a person who would swerve from the path he has chosen for himself. But there must be a limit to Jainism or Vaishnavism being thrust upon him. I have faith in persuasion. None can further the cause of Ahinsa Dharma by intolerance or dictation. I hope that Your Holiness will kindly advise those who may have approached you to be tolerant, to adopt an attitude which may conduce to greater harmony and greater good and which may encourage His Highness in his life long humanitarian work rather than disappoint him by pursuing a course of unworthy attacks and malignant and false villification.

THE GREAT SPEECH.

The "Swadesamitran" of Madras writes:—The Cocanada Session of the Indian National Congress is a memorable one from every point of view, time, place and man. The Congress meets at a time when the country has been distracted with divided counsels; the Congress meets in Andhra Desa for the first time, peculiarly appropriate for the propagation of the Gospel of Khaddar; and the Congress is presided over by a man of outstanding ability whose sacrifices for the cause of the country have made his name a household word throughout the length and breadth of India. It has become a tradition of the Congress that the Presidential address should survey the general situation in the country at length and proceed to ways and means to achieve the destiny of India. Maulana Mahomed Ali's address extends to 154 pages, Demi octavo, and though at first blush, it might strike one as too heavy a strain on the patience of the reader, we have no hesitation in saying that it is well worth the earnest attention of every student of politics interested in the future of India. As a piece of literary production, as a reasoned survey of Hindu-Muslim relations from the days of the Mutiny, as an able commentary on the principles and programme of his great Guru, Maulana's address deserves high commendation. Mahomed Ali is in a position of vantage when he traces the evolution of Muslim politics in India since the days of the Mutiny as he speaks with inside knowledge, and knows first hand the aims and ambitions of his community in the early days of the Congress. His defence of the position taken up by Sir Syed Ahmed strikes us as a little forced but there can be no two opinions on the good results which have followed the early days of mutual suspicion and jealousy, or "the bitter experience of ill-will" against the Muslim States and populations abroad hastened the conversion of the Mussalmans to the view that to rely on this foreign and non-Muslim Government for support and sympathy even after making every conceivable sacrifice for its sake, was futile and that if they were in need of support and sympathy they must have a lasting equitable settlement with the sister communities of India." The great Maulana goes to the root of the whole question of Swaraj in India when he lays so much emphasis on Hindu-Muslim unity as a condition precedent to any stable or substantial Swaraj. Much has been said and written on the extra-territorial loyalty which the Moslems claim on grounds of religion, and faint-hearts amongst us have not been wanting to fasten on this for their dark forebodings of the future. Maulana Mahomed Ali does not mince words on this point. He says in no halting or uncertain terms that "if India ever needs a humble soldier to resist an aggressor, be he Muslim or non-Muslim, your comrade whom you have to-day called out of the ranks, will gladly take his place in the ranks. He certainly will be no deserter" and again "Because I am a Muslim, I have not ceased to be an Indian and it is surely humiliating to any Indian's national pride to think that his fellow-countrymen regard his country and theirs as an easy prey for any foreign assailant no matter how weak." On the question of inter-communal relations, especially in regard to the outstanding issues, Maulana takes a broad statesmanlike view, when he pleads for sympathy, toleration and mutual forbearance. "I feel unspeakably depressed" says he, "when I think there are fellow-countrymen of mine including my own co-religionists, who would jeopardise the recovery of our lost liberty, including religious liberty itself, for the sake of the satisfaction they seem to derive out of cutting a branch of Pipal tree overhanging a public thoroughfare and interfering with the passage of a pole of ridiculous length, or out of beating tom tom and blowing trumpets before a house of worship ot prayed time while moving in a procession. If we cannot acquire a better sense of proportion, let us be honest, at least with ourselves, if not others, and give up all thoughts of freedom. If 'alams' and 'pipal' trees and noisy processions are "our horizon's utter sum" then all our Congresses and Khilafat Committees are mere mockeries.....But if we do not want to drag our spiritual ancestors into the mire along with ourselves and to blaspheme a just God, let us elevate ourselves to the height of our ideals and lift the masses instead of sinking down to their low level." How then to deal with such matters? Maulana rightly says "there can be no measure sufficiently comprehensive to safeguard public tranquillity and peace in all such cases, and I can think of no National Pact embracing all such situations even if permitted to assume inordinate proportions and to include details that must make us the laughing stock of the world. The best remedy is the creation of the correct spirit in which the different communities exercise their right. But it is possible for a National body such as the Congress to deal with some of the principal causes of friction and remove them by bringin about an agreement between the leaders of the communities concerned." His suggestions on the major points at issue will, we doubt not, receive the serious attention of the delegates assembled at Cocanada, and we only hope that something positive in this direction will be achieved. We are well aware of the great difficulties in the way of an equitable solution, knowing as we do the conservative views held by some of our advanced leaders on this question, but if we are to achieve Swaraj this issue cannot be burked and it is an issue which the passage of time will only help to complicate and not to solve. Mahomed Ali's exposition of the principles of non-violence reveal his deep insight and clear grasp of fundamentals. Swaraj must be the Raj of all and if it is to be that, it must be won by the minimum sacrifice of the maximum number. "Since I have full faith in the possibilities of the programme of constructive work of Non-Violent Non-Co-operation", he says "I have no need to hanker after violence. Even if this programme fails to give us victory, I know that suffering willingly and cheerfully undergone, will prove to have been the best preparation even for the effective use of Force. But God willing, the constructive programme will not fail us, if we work with a will and accustom the nation to undergo the small sacrifices that it entails." His faith in the constructive programme is unabated and he pleads for its continuance with earnestness and enthusiasm. His views on the question of council-entry continue as they were but unlike many of his following he is willing to extend his toleration to them and wish them Godspeed in their Council programme; and if as a result of their labours in the Councils, Swaraj be achieved, he for one would certainly not refuse to accept it. We wish this view is more generally shared by the orthodox disciples of the Mahatma. Mahomed Ali has not the same faith apparently in the infallibility of his judgment as some of the minor gods of the Congress.

A MODEL COLONY AT ANDHERI.

OPENING CEREMONY OF PUBLIC HALL.

An admirably self contained and well-managed suburban Colony was revealed in the course of an enjoyable function on New Year day when Mr. G. E. L. Carter, I. C. S. Collector, Bombay Suburban District, performed the opening of "Saraswati Mandir"—the public Hall of the Kanara Gaud Saraswat Co-operative Housing Society at Ismailia, near Andheri. Among the guests of the day, besides Mr. and Mrs. Carter, were a number of the local gentry; and the hearty cooperation of ladies was the special feature of the evening. The whole estate presented a very picturesque sight, the decorations of flags and festoons providing an agreeable blend to the vernal beauty of a naturally charming spot.

The function commenced with the reading of an address by Mr. Shantaram Mangesh Kulkarni, President of the Society, in which Mr. Kulkarni traced, in broad outline, the history of the Society as one more quota in pushing forward the movement of robust co-operation in tackling the housing problem in Bombay. He paid a tribute to Mr. Carter, "to whom the Society gratefully owed the grant of the land. Not only was the choice his but even the subsequent negotiations with Government were made smooth through his intervention and advice,"—and also to the Secretaries and other co-workers who were responsible for the transformation of what was practically "a forest of teak wood, banian and other jungle trees" into a blushing little Colony nestling in the lap of a great metropolis.

A MINIATURE MUNICIPALITY.

The Colony consists of 10 buildings in concrete accommodating in all 56 families in 5 room and 3 room tenements all held on the co-partnership system. The Society has had to rear up, as the report read by the Secretary revealed, a Bombay Municipality in miniature and has had to face all the incidental problems of higher civics. These the President of the Society next recounted and said that it was now up to the authorities that be to make good the main postulate of the Co-operative movement—that Government help those who help themselves. The Society's urgent needs were: a connection with a Water Main, more facilities in respect of the approach roads and lights and a couple of acres of the adjoining land where the waste water from the Septic tank could be spread out for gardening purposes. So far as the roads and lights grievance goes the Society is very much handicapped indeed. A number of interests were involved in a satisfactory removal of this disability—the Railway, the Local Board and the Notified Area Committee. The Society could not get these together and the point could be gained if the Development authorities would be good enough to come to the assistance of the Colony.

The main wants of the Society were, however, a temple and a Maternity Home and the President appealed in the name of women and children that Government aid be forthcoming in support of the Society's scheme to erect a Home providing 6 beds at a probable cost of Rs. 20,000. The Society offered to throw open the Home to the public of Andheri. Mr. Carter fully appreciated the spirit of this "noble offer" and promised to do everything in this power to help the Society in the main constructive lines suggested.

The Secretary, Mr. Y.R. Muzumdar, then read the Report of working of the Society. He further voiced the immediate difficulties encountered by the Colonists and added, to those already mentioned, want of proper Railway facilities and the high rate of interest charged by Government on the loan. He particularly dealt with the latter drag on the resources of the Society and made out a case for reduction of interest by at least one per cent. He further urged that better Police protection be vouchsafed to the Colonists as the estate was practically on the edge of a lonely jungle. He paid a tribute to Mr. Shantaram Mangesh, President of the Society, to whose unstinted efforts in the service of the community in the face of great odds the Society owed its present stage of progress and said it was in the fitness of things that the rallying centre of the Colony be named after him, as "Shantaram Mangesh Hall."

MR. CARTER.

In replying to the address Mr. Carter struck a note of absolute reliance on self-help and, while promising support to the best of his abilities, emphasised that their willingness to pay taxes will be the measure of the relief they would secure in removing their disabilities and increasing the social amenities of life.

Referring to the Temple and the Maternity Home, Mr. Carter hoped that while the one would help them to conserve what was best in caste, the other would render life happier and more economical in a co-operative Colony. While therefore, he was not unmindful of the pressing need of each, he yet earnestly requested that before they embarked on any further communal expenditure they would look carefully into their family statistics and to consider whether the domestic prayers of the *grihasthas* would be any the less efficacious because they were not offered in a Temple, if the choice had to lie between the temple and the Maternity Home. Touching the offer of the Society to share the benefits of the Home with the public, Mr. Carter said it challenged responsive co-operation on the latter's part.

Mr. Carter was then led to the "Shantaram Mangesh Hall" which he formally opened with a silver key. Mr. V.M. Dubhashe here made a felicitous little speech which was much appreciated.

The guests were then taken on a round of inspection over the whole estate and the varied activities of the Development and Gymkhana Committees came in for a meed of praise. Light refreshments served in the open air in the Society's Garden brought the evening's function to a successful close.

AKHILA DRAVIDA RASHTRIYA SANGA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The Akhila Dravida Rashtriya Sanga, Bombay, which is a political association of South Indian residents of Bombay who subscribe to the creed of the Indian National Congress and which was started in February last with Sreemati Sarojini Naidu as its first president, has just issued its first annual report. In spite of the limited nature of membership and finance, it is very satisfactory to note that during the few months of its existence it has made a promising start along the lines indicated by Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari under whose influence and as per whose instructions it was first brought into existence. It is the object of the Sanga always to work in close co-operation with and as an accessory to the Congress organisations in Bombay and, the reports states, this has been done to all possible extent. In collecting money for the Tilak Swaraj Fund, in enrolling Congress members, in spreading the message of the Congress through meetings etc., the Sanga has worked hand in hand with the Congress. One noteworthy feature of the Sanga's activities is that it is running a Khadi shop and also keeping small stocks of Khadi in one or two places, and Sangam members are hawking Khadi from house to house. The managing committee states in its report that concentration on the Bardoli Constructive Programme is one of the immediate objects of the Sanga, and it is not too much to hope that all South Indian Congressmen in Bombay will join the Sanga and do their mite for the Sanga and through it to the nation. The Sanga sent two of its office bearers to the Nagpur Jail during the National Flag Satyagraha struggle and if the support which the executive expects is forthcoming the sixteen thousand or more South Indians in Bombay will be found ready when the call of the Congress comes, whenever and for whatever purpose it might be.

USING BATIK ART ON GOWNS.

(BY PEARL WHITE.)

Because I love all things Oriental, the art of Batik design appeals to me strongly. As you must know, it is Javanese origin, and was perfected in the days of Guatama Budha. I believe it is to replace the stencil and needle arts which have engrossed women so much during the last few years. It is fascinating to-execute and delightful to those who love marvelous colouring.

Like all my sex I am a worshipper of beauty. I love gorgeous but not, of course, along barbaric lines. I have used it for tapestries and draperies and even for mural decorations and now I am applying it on my gowns. My new Pathescrial "Plunder" requires some twenty gowns of beautiful and rich character. You see, through the action of the chapter play there must be many different frocks and gowns, and none must be the same, so it is no easy matter to conceive and design so many original creations, and my ideas were almost exhausted when I suddenly though of employing Batik.

For my first experiment I selected a rich black silk for a foundation, and on this I painted butterflies of various hues. The method of waxing over all the cloth, except that which is to be dipped in the colour requires considerable labour on this particular design. First I had to wax out all the surface except that which was to receive the gold colour; then I waxed out the gold and cleared the portion where I wanted to apply green, and so on, until all the wondrous shades of the butterfly had been separately laid on.

The process seemed rather slow at first but I found that with practice it moves more rapidly. After the design had been sketched in I poured on the hot wax with the tjantings, the instruments used by the Javanese. When it had cooled I which I think are more vivid than most of the colouring which you can secure at the present time.. The final composition was really ravishing. It resembles a mosaic of luminous jewels and because of its strong contrast in shade and line, it photographs with remarkable effect.

NEW YEAR GREETINGS.

THE KING'S REPLY TO GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

In reply to a telegram of greetings and good wishes for the New Year sent by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, on behalf of the Princes and people of the Bombay Presidency, His Majesty the King Emperor has been graciously pleased to send the following message:—

"The Queen Empress and I have received with much pleasure the loyal greetings which you have sent us on behalf of the Government, Princes and people of the Bombay Presidency. In thanking them and you for these assurances we earnestly pray that every blessing may rest upon this great Presidency in the coming year."

CALCUTTA RACES.

FIRST MEETING-FIFTH DAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan 1.

THE AVENUE PLATE.—Div I.—Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 4000, Second Rs. 1250, Third Rs. 750. Handicap for horses in third division.
Mr. Pannick's TOMBOY, 9-3, Dobie 1
Mr. Tarrant's MENTALITY 8-1 Townsend 2
Mr. Curries LE GAMIN 7-13, Ritchie 3
Mr. Thadu's MAMETZ 9-0 Perkins 4
Totalizators paid Win Rs. 30¼, Places Rs. 20 and 20¼.

THE HOLLY PLATE, Div. I.—Distance 1½ Miles.

Winner Rs. 2500, Second Rs. 800, Third Rs. 450. Handicap for horses in 4th Division.
Mr. Ramshaw's FLORELLA 8-3 Hoyt 1
Mr. Rossco's ENGRAVED 8-9 O'Brien. 2
Mr. Soutar's MOUNT ARARAT, 8-12 Dibies 3
Mr. E. R's BELGARVE 7-12 Parker 4
Totalizators paid Win Rs. 184, Places Rs. 38½ and 15.

THE HOLLY PLATE, Div. II.—Distance 1½ Miles.

Winner Rs. 2500, Second Rs. 800, Third Rs. 450. Handicap for horses in 4th division.
Mr. Gujadhur's CHERT 8-0 Ritchie 1
Mr. Nagarker's WHIT MONDAY 7-2 (Dec. 2lbs) Hoyt 2
Captain Rayneau's TREZIDELLA 8-4 Morris 3
Totalizators paid Win Rs. 47½, Places Rs. 23½ and 113¼.

THE AVENUE PLATE Div. III.—Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 4000, Second Rs. 1250, Third Rs. 750. Handicap for horses in 3rd division.
Mr. Rossco's CORNER MAN 8-5 O'Brien 1
Mr. Jeffray's BATTLE OF THE BOYNE 8-7 Townsend 2
Mr. Tutuster's ANZIO 8-7 Bond 3
Mrs. Wilson's STILL BETTER 8-2 Flynn 4
Totalizators paid Win Rs. 19½, Places 11, 12 and 13½.

THE INDIAN GRAND NATIONAL.—Distance about 3 Miles.

Cup value £50 presented by R.C.T.C. and Rs. 7500 to winner, Second Rs. 3000, Third Rs. 2000. Handicap steeplechase for horses.
Mr. Ever's LLANSINFRIED 11-5 Barnes 1
Mr. Gujadhur's GLEN HUSSET 9-10 Seastream 2
Captain Hilliard's ORDEX 11-12 Capt. Hilliard 3
Messrs. Mregson and Ocock Bachelor's VANITY 10-12 Bloss 4
Totalizators paid Win Rs. 95½, Places Rs. 40, 20 and 17.

THE COOCH BEHAR CUP.—Distance 1 Mile 3 Furlongs.

Cup value £100 presented by R.C.T.C. and Rs. 15,000 to winner, Second Rs. 5000, Third Rs. 2500. Handicap for horses in 1st and 2nd divisions.
Mr. Eve's KNIGHT OF CLONMEL 8-2 A. C. Walker 1
Mr. Bartlet's ABORIGINE 7-8 (Dec. 6lbs) Stevens 2
Nawabzada Khan's THE LARK 7-8 Parker 3
Mr. Eve's THE COUNT 7-13 Morris 4
Totalizators paid Win Rs. 91, Places Rs. 36, 36½ and 85.

THE NEW YEAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 7000, Second Rs. 2500, Third Rs. 1250. Handicap for horses in second division.
Mr. Frank's VERY LITTLE 9-0 Morris 1
Mr. Vernon's UNRULY, 7-13 Dobie 2
Mr. Eve's GREEN MALT 8-13 Lambert 3
Mr. Galstaun's GILRAY 8-8, Donoghue 4
Totalizators paid Win Rs. 106, Places Rs. 44, 40 and 65½.

THE AVENUE PLATE, Div. II.—Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 4000 Second Rs. 1250, Third Rs. 750. Handicap for horses in third division.
Mr. Piggot's CAHIR 9-0 Townsend 1
Mr. Soutar's MINT EAGLE, 8-12 Dobie 2
Mr. Thaddeus' POM POM 9-2 Perkins 3
Mr. Ali's CURATOR 7-13 Ritchie 4
Totalizators paid Win Rs. 55, Places Rs. 14, 13 and 23.

THE LOUDON PLATE.—Distace 1 Mile.
Winner Rs. 3000, Second Rs. 1000, Third Rs. 500. Highweight handicap for English and Australian ponies 14-1 and C.B. ponies 14-2 and under.
Mr. Douetil's BACHELORS SIREN 10-5 Harrison 1
Capt. Farrar and Mr. Robert's PUREGEM 8-1 Edwards 2
Mr. Gardar's LUMINATION 8-9 Trahan 3*
Mr. Ali's FANCY FAIR 8-7 Ritchie 4*
*Dead Heat.
Totalizators paid Win Rs. 35½, Rs. 12, 11, 11 and 14½.

MADRAS RACES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 1.

The following are details of the Madras Hurdle Race.

A Handicap Hurdle Race for horses, distance 2 miles over 8 flights of hurdles.
Messrs. Greson and Pocock's BRADFORD 11-11 Atherton 1
E. Cornran Smith's THE GLEANER 11-3 Capt. Randall 2
Major Hornsby's AERIAL PRINCE 9-0 Syed Ebrahim 3
Tote paid Win Rs. 68, Places Rs. 34 and 17.

THE WINTER PLATE, Div. I.—A handicap for Arabs which have not won a race value Rs. 1000 or over since 31st March 1921, distance about 6 furlongs.
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's RAM BAN 8-4 1
Khalafbin's SAFS 9-4 Reymond. 2
Maharaja of Kolhapur's NAPIER 8-1 Sheldon 3
Mr. Dara Cowasji's QUANTITY 8-10 J. Day 4
Tote paid Win Rs. 21, Places 14 and 20.

THE NEW YEAR PLATE.—Handicap for horses three years old and upwards which have not won a race value Rs. 1000 or over, since 31st March 1921; distance about 5 furlongs.
Mr. and Mrs. G. Wesche Dart's ORATOR 9-0 Wragg 1
Rajah of Bobbili's APPLICATE 8-5 Donnelly 2
Mr. Pagose's CURIOUS 8-8 Meekings 3
Appiah's VENU 8-11 Reymond 4
Tote paid Win Rs. 19 Places Rs. 14, 19 and 20.

Under the auspices of the Poona Seva Sadan Society, Mr. G. K. Devadhar, arranged an entertainment to the delegates to the 6th National Liberal Federation and the 35th National Social Conference, on the 29th December. Over two hundred delegates, including Dr. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and the Right Hon. Shriniwas Sastri, attended. The delegates were taken to the different classes of the Society and after the inspection was over, they gathered in the hall. Mr. Devadhar made a brief statement regarding the work of the Society. Dr. Sapru, on behalf of the delegates, made a suitable reply. The function terminated after the guests had partaken of tea and light refreshment.—(A. P.)

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1924.
(662nd Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

FORWARD TO WORK.

In the course of his presidential address Maulana Mahomed Ali, referring to the Council-section of Congressmen, said: "Their election experiences must have convinced not a few of these men that the Mahatma's name is still one to conjure with, and that whatever skill in finessing they may possess, their strength even in the Councils lies in the backing which the people who loved and revered the Mahatma were prepared to give them as his followers and associates. This experience is a valuable asset to them, and the good sense, restraint and dignity which their leaders have shown in the hour of their victory in full conformity with our expectations from them, make them a valuable element in the Congress. It is true we have no such expectations from their programme as they have themselves; but, while removing, where really necessary, any idea that may be lurking in the people's mind that it is not the constructive programme but the Councils that will bring in Swaraj we must give to the Swarajists a perfectly free hand and add to that our heartiest good wishes that they may succeed. We suspended at Delhi the exercise of our right to carry on a propaganda of Council-boycott; but we surrendered no principle. . . Obviously, the Swarajists will not be able to spare as much time for the constructive work as those of us who have not to attend to Council duties; but I have satisfied myself that their responsible leaders intend to assist us to the best of their power and ability and in this way strengthen their own hand also in the Councils. If they have to leave the Councils at any later stage, the work that will have by then been done outside in their constituencies through our joint efforts will ensure this much that no bureaucratic Cromwell could say of their exit that not a dog barked when they took their departure. And if as a result of their labours in the Councils, Swaraj is achieved, I, for one, would certainly not refuse to accept it. If peace, harmony and good-will were needed at Delhi to preserve the great reputation of the Congress they are still needed to-day to enhance that reputation and to help us to carry out the constructive programme." We do not apologise to our readers for reproducing this passage from Maulana Mahomed Ali's speech, because it brings into proper perspective the resolution which the Congress has just passed reaffirming the Non-Co-operation resolution adopted at Calcutta, Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Gaya and Delhi as well as the resolution passed by the General Council of the Swaraj Party containing the demands which it intends to present to Government. And because it brings into proper perspective both these resolutions, it helps the nation to determine its attitude and activities in regard to both.

The resolution of the General Council of the Swaraj Party demands that steps be taken forthwith to establish full responsible Government and as a preliminary to that suggests that the elected members of the central and provincial legislatures should demand from the Government the immediate and unconditionatl release of Mahatma Gandhi and all political prisoners in India and persons detained in India or foreign countries for political reasons, the immediate suspension of all oppressive laws and orders passed under them, the immediate summoning of a conference, members of which shall be elected one-third each by the elected members of the Assembly, the Congress and the Government, to determine the principles of a constitution for India which is to include a declaration of rights and full control of the legislatures over legislation, administration and finance and other services, the decision of the conference to be submitted to the new legislature to be elected on a wider franchise than at present which will finally frame a constitution to be presented to Parliament for acceptance. The resolution is not a final one but is subject to consideration by the meeting of the elected members of the legislatures to be held at Lucknow next week. The Mahatma, when the prison gates closed on him, declared that he and other political prisoners could be finally discharged before their time only by an Act of the Swaraj Parliament. If he and his fellow-prisoners are released before their time, the action of the Government will certainly give proof of that change of heart which it is the object of the Non-Co-operation movement to bring about. As regards the other demands of the Swaraj Party there is little that need be said. Apart from the solution of the Khilafat problem, which depends entirely on the relinquishment by Britain of her control over the Jazirat-ul-Arab, and the redress of the Punjab wrong, which can be secured only by the full enforcement of the report of the Congress Sub-Committee and, therefore, the stopping of the pensions of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, General Dyer and other officers mentioned in the report—which are not included in these demands—the latter embody the substance of the Swaraj that the country wants. The Swaraj Party will make these demands, on its own behalf and not on behalf of the Congress, which, adopting an attitude of benevolent neutrality, will wish it success in its efforts. The position of the Congress itself is clear. It will continue to carry on the programme of non-violent Non-Co-operation until it feels that the country has evolved sufficient disciplined strength; and then, to use the language of the Mahatma, will itself knock at the Viceregal door for a Conference, fully confident that the Viceroy will gladly embrace the opportunity, whether he be an eminent lawyer or a distinguished militarist. Meanwhile, the Congress will miss no opportunity of having a Conference if the Viceroy desires one. But its representatives will attend such a Conference only to consider the method of execution of the minimum national demands.

What the attitude of the Congress in this respect would be was clearly indicated by Mahatma Gandhi in these words: "The Government may have a reasonable and convincing answer to the claims. The Congress men have fixed their minimum, but the fixing of the minimum means no more than confidence in the justice of one's cause. It further means that there is no room for bargaining. There can, therefore, be no appeal to one's weakness or incapacity. The appeal can only be addressed to reason. If the Viceroy summons the Conference it means either that he recognises the justice of the claims or hopes to satisfy the Congressmen, among others, of the injustice thereof. He must be confident of the justice of his proposals for rejection or reduction of the claim. That is my meaning of a meeting of equals who eliminate the idea of force, and instantly shift their grounds as they appreciate the injustice of their position. I assure His Excellency the Viceroy and everybody concerned that the Congressmen or Non-Co-operators are as reasonable beings as may be found on earth or in India. They have every incentive to be so; for theirs is the duty of suffering as a result of the rejection of any just offer." But while Non-Co-operators are willing to join any Conference they have no illusion that the demands of the Swaraj Party will be accepted. Nor has the leader of the Council-section in the Congress any illusion that Swaraj will come through the Councils. This truth was never more vividly brought into relief than by the happy association of Messrs. C. R. Das and Rajagopalachariar in the framing of the Non-Co-operation resolution which the Congress has just passed. Not only has the association of Messrs. Das and Rajagopalachariar in this resolution brought back the atmosphere of peace, harmony and goodwill in the Congress; it has also enhanced the prestige of the Congress and thus secured the most effective guarantee for the success of the national struggle. That the Congress—the united Congress—means business is indicated in another resolution which it has passed, calling upon the Working Committee to prepare a scheme of organisation of Congress departments and also a scheme of National Service consisting of paid workers, and authorising the All-India Congress Committee to deal with the schemes finally and put them into force early. This resolution was long overdue. By passing it the Congress has given proof of practical statesmanship as well as earnest determination. Organised and continued word no less than eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. The schemes which the Working Committee has been asked to prepare will ensure such work, provided the country remains loyal to the cause by providing the sinews of war.

AN ARAB CONGRESS.

We publish elsewhere the translation of two circulars in Arabic issued in conformity with the resolutions of the second Congress of Arabia (Mautamar-ul-Jazirah), held at Mecca in the month of pilgrimage last year, by the Executive Committee of the Congress; the one announcing the aim and policy of the Congress, the other in response to the telegram of Indian Muslim leaders regarding the observance of Jazirat-ul-Arab day. Readers of the series of special articles which we lately published on the Arab question will see in all this only a pursuance of the policy which Great Britain espoused when the Russian alliance forced her to contemplate the disappearance of Turkey as the chief Islamic Power. That King Huseyn is now pursuing it in spite of and against the policy of Britain is a natural result of the latter's inconsistency. We are told nothing of the composition of the Congress, how many Arab "rulers, political organisations nationalist parties" etc. from how many countries were represented in its first and second, sessions; but we judge that it was not widely representative of the Arabic-speaking peoples from the fact that it does not speak in their name but appeals to "all the rulers of Arabia and all political organisations, nationalist parties and clubs having a representative character" to express adherence to it by sending delegates to the next session of the Congress, which is to be held at Jeddah. Knowing something of the spirit of the Arabic-speaking tribes and nations, we can hardly imagine them in ordinary times agreeing to the condition of a common army, which is stipulated in the Congress propaganda. It may mean no more than was meant by an inter-Allied General Staff in the late war; but it would need a good deal of explaining to persuade an Arab Chief to give up his independence in respect of waging war. But these are not ordinary times in Jazirat-ul-Arab. The menace of foreign domination must have angered every Arab and made him look around for means of strong resistance. The proposed boycott of English, French and Jewish goods will be taken up in earnest, we can well imagine, and with great enthusiasm. But we cannot help fancying, as most of the Arabic-speaking peoples (if we know them) cannot help fancying, that the Congress is merely trying to take advantage of a state of feeling and a movement which already exists in every Arabic country in order to get the leadership for a particular ruler, who is neither the most popular nor the most powerful in Arabia. The liberation of Jazirat-ul-Arab is the dearest wish of every Muslim, and unanimity of the Arabic-speaking countries was never in the history of the world more earnestly to be desired than at the present moment. We are therefore in complete accordance with the aims and object of the Arab Congress; but we seriously doubt whether the Hejaz is the best habitat, at the present time and after all that has befallen the Islamic world, for a Congress aiming at the unification of Arab views and policy; whether it is not likely to arouse suspicions in some potent quarters of the disinterestedness of the Congress propaganda. There is a place called Ha'il and a ruler of the name of Ibn Saud who, though his sympathy with the aims of the Congress is above suspicion, is not enamoured of the conduct of the men of Mecca. The Congress can, however, by giving proofs of the disinterestedness of the Sherif Huseyn, allay the natural suspicions of Arabian rulers and Arabic political associations, nationalist parties etc; and we sincerely hope that it will do so in the interests not only of Arabian but—which is more important—also of Islamic unity. The defence of Arabia is the duty of the whole Islamic world and the Arabs need not fear if they are loyal to Islam.

Notes of the Day.

A Delusion.

The "Leader" of Allahabad publishes a special cable from its London correspondent saying that the Colonial Office has not only refused to delay the implementing of the Kenya policy, pending the setting up of the Committee agreed to at the Imperial Conference, but is pressing for the passing into law of the recently published Immigration Bill. This news will hardly come as a surprise to any one except the Liberals who, in spite of the Duke of Devonshire's emphatic declaration that he saw no prospect of the Kenya decision being modified, still delude themselves with the hope that Dr. Sapru's Committee will perform a miracle. That Committee along with committees formed for the Dominions, will certainly solve the Indian problem of unemployment created by the recent summary rejection of Liberal stalwarts by the electorates, but to expect that it will, to any extent, affect the Immigration Bill, provided, of course, it gets the opportunity of having its say, is to expect the impossible. Surely there are none so blind as those who *will* not see.

The Phrase-Makers.

That the Colonial Secretary is merely carrying out the wishes of the Whites in Kenya is indicated in the comments of the Mombasa "Times" which referring to the decision of Indians not to participate in the coming election and their resignation of seats on the legislature, says that the resignations remove the greatest difficulty, that they will not hamper legislation but will facilitate it by the removal of unreasonable obstruction. Not content with this, the journal characterises the delegation, including Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. George Joseph, which is proceeding to Kenya next week, as consisting of "irresponsible firebrands having no stake in the country". "Had the new Immigration Law been passed", the journal adds, "they would have been prohibited" and it suggests that "even now the authorities have considerable powers and it is to be seen how far the authorities exercise the same." All this, of course, is to be done in the interests of the Natives! It is this mood of arrogance that the Liberals hope to conquer by phrase-making instead of facing realities and making common cause with their countrymen.

Delhi University.

The annual report of the Delhi University makes much of the decision of the Government to accept partially the recommendation of the Indian Retrenchment Committee to cut down expenditure on the University. With every sympathy for the promoters of the movement, we confess we find it rather hard to make a case for keeping up such outlay. The principles which should govern the institution of new Universities in India need to be very clearly defined. For our part, we do not see that the Delhi University was absolutely and indispensably necessary, after special Universities had been established at Lahore, Allahabad and Lucknow, without mentioning the Hindu University at Benares or the Muslim one at Aligarh. The mere accident of Delhi being the seat of the Central Government is not by itself a reason to establish there a central University, unless the new institution possesses a speciality or peculiarity, in organisation and outlook, not to be paralleled elsewhere. Besides, by parity of reasoning, Simla too would ask for a University of its own. The Inchcape Committee was, indeed, to blame in having ignored, in its recommendation, the fact that the University had, by law, been already created and established; and the compilers of the annual report have made a shrewd hit against that body, by pointing out that, with one exception, the entire personnel of the Retrenchment Committee consisted of non-university men. But when all is said and done, we must still ask for much more convincing reasoning than that given in the report before we can persuade ourselves that the Delhi University is necessary, or that the retrenchment already ordered is either injudicious or inequitable.

Government Aid to Swedish Industries.

The State Railway Board in Sweden, according to the 'Scandinavian Weekly", has resolved to accept the offers of a number of Swedish works for electric locomotives for use on the Stockholm-Gothenburg railway, in spite of the fact that lower ones had been received from abroad. The justification for this policy is to be found, according to the Board, in the importance of supporting Swedish industries as far as possible in order to prevent the increase of unemployment. It is also reported that a similar decision has been come to with regard to the delivery of material and equipment for five transformer stations for the same railway. Offers had been submitted by the German firms A. E. G. and Siemens and Schuckert through their affiliated Swedish companies, and also by the Swedish companies, Luth & Rosen the Electric Company, and the General Electric Company of Sweden. (Asea). The last-named Company was given the contract, although the lowest offer was that made by Messrs. Siemens & Schuckert. The difference in the price, however, was only 8 per cent. The total value of the order is Kr. 2.6.mill. This is in one way of boycotting foreign goods.

"The Psychological Moment."

We are indebted to Mr. Keshavlal L. Oza of Junagadh for the following paragraphs from the latest issue of the "Baha-ud-din College Magazine." They refer to the origin of the phrase "psychological moment", which has passed not only into English "journalese" as the writer quoted puts it, but also into English and French literary language:

"A correspondent writes to a London journal: It will, I fancy, surprise such of your readers as have not consulted "The Oxford English Dictionary" on the subject to learn that the well-known phrase "psychological moment" is, on the high authority of that incomparable thesaurus, a nonsensical French expression for "the fitting or proper moment" which, with this connotation, has "passed equally nonsensically into English journalese." Although the phrase is familiar enough and frequent enough in "journalese" and other forms of the prose of the day, it must, I submit, be allowed that it is essentially "nonsensical" "Psychology" is, properly speaking, the study of the soul or mind. "Psychological" is, properly speaking, whatever pertains to that study. As applied to a moment of time, therefore, the latter word has, properly speaking, no meaning. It is true that the modern French "Dictionnaire General" of Hatzfeld and Darmesteter defines "le moment psychologique" as "le moment ou l'ame est dansl'attente de quelque chose qui doit s'accomplir." But that is only to make the best of a bad business, an attempt to explain a familiar phrase which, strictly speaking, has no meaning and, as we shall see, merely a derisory origin; and besides, the word wanted in this connotation would properly be "psychical" and not "psychological," as "The Oxford Dictionary" points out. Moreover, we learn from the latter authority that the French phrase itself was in its origin a sheer mistranslation of a German phrase "Das psychologische moment," which is quite incorrectly translated into French as "le moment," a dynamical factor which, as applied to the mind, urges it to this or that conclusion; the other a masculine substantive signifying "a moment of time"—"Augenblick" in more vernacular German—which, as applied to the mind, would seem to have no meaning at all, with or without the epithet "psychological" or "psychical." Further, it appears that during the month of December 1870, a German newspaper, viz., 'Neue Preussische (Kreuz) Zeitung," speaking of the siege of Paris and the pending bombardment of that city, remarked that very cogent psychological considerations spoke against opening the bombardment before the hopes built by the Parisians upon the raising of the siege by armies of relief should be overthrown; and added, "in all considerations the psychological *moment*—Das psychologische moment—must be allowed to play a prominent part, for without its co-operation there is little to be hoped from the work of artillery." There is not much exception to be taken to this, unless it be that in English, at any rate, though possibly not in German, the word "psychical" would be more correct than "psychological". Be this as it may, the wits of Paris forthwith fell foul of the phrase "Das psychologische moment" and made merry mock of it—they had not much material for merriment or mockery in those tragic days—and mistranslating it as "le moment psychologique," thus mistaking the neuter substantive for the masculine, exclaimed: "What German peasantry is this? Whoever heard of a 'psychological moment' and what possible meaning can it have?" Then they turned it into a catch-phrase to be used in jocular derision. The whole story is told by the well-known French writer Sarcey in his lively "Diary of the Siege of Paris:"

"You can imagine (he says) how people laughed over the "psychological moment." The phrase became the rage. People said: "I am hungry, it is the psychological moment to sit down to table." So much so, that when the first bullet fell in the streets of Paris, everybody laughed and shouted: "Hullo! They think the psychological moment has arrived."

The real meaning of the German words which the French mistranslated is "psychic impulse" (or "momentum.")

TRIPLE BOYCOTT REAFFIRMED.

DAS-ACHARIAR RESOLUTION PASSED.

BARDOLI PROGRAMME TO BE CARRIED OUT.

VENUE OF NEXT CONGRESS.

(Associated Press.)

COCANADA, Dec. 31.

Very considerable opposition was voiced in the Congress to the joint resolution of Mr. Rajagopalachariar and Mr. Das. After two dozen speakers had spoken for four hours, Mr. Shyam Sundar Chakravarty's counter-proposals disowning the Delhi Congress compromise was declared rejected. On a poll being demanded the House divided, with the result that the motion of Babu Shyam Sundar was lost, by 1,103 voting against and 403 voting for. Finally the resolution of Rajagopalachariar was carried and the Congress adjourned till to-morrow.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

The Congress resumed its sitting this afternoon at three. Proceedings commenced with the recitation from the Vedas by a band of learned Telugu pandits and afterwards Seth Tadgaonkar of Sholapur sang the "Bande Mataram" song which was highly appreciated by the audience. Afterwards a resolution calling upon the Working Committee to prepare a scheme of organisation of Congress departments and also a scheme of national service of paid workers and authorising the All-India Congress Committee to deal with the schemes finally and putting them into force early, was moved from the chair and carried unanimously. Maulana Mahomed Ali has already made it clear that he means business and it is certain that before long the country will set to work in right earnest. The resolutions of the Congress are no longer to remain either mere pious wishes or paper resolutions.

The resolution of the day was the Non-co-operation resolution moved by Mr. Rajagopalachariar and seconded by Mr. Das. The latter formally seconded without making any speech and promising to speak if the necessity arose. Babu Shyam Sundar Chakravarty moved his amendment and another small amendment was moved by Mr. Jaganarainlal and seconded by Babu Hardayal Nag. There were several speakers on both the resolution and the amendments. The debate was lively and keen interest was evinced by the audience. Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha made his maiden speech and created a favourable impression. He urged them to achieve unity by solid work and to accept the resolution and save the Congress and release the Mahatma. His peroration was greeted with applause.

A feature of the debate was the prominence given to provincial vernaculars by several leaders, addressing their provincial groups respectively in Telugu, Tamil and Kanarese, as there is considerable representation of these populations at this year's Congress.

The Congress is still in session and the debate is in progress.

FULL TEXT OF RESOLUTION.

The following is the text of the resolution and the amendments:—

This Congress reaffirms the Non-co-operation resolutions adopted at Calcutta, Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Gaya and Delhi. Since doubts have been raised by reason of the Non-co-operation resolution adopted at Delhi with regard to Council-entry whether there has been any change in the policy of the Congress regarding the triple boycott, this Congress affirms that the principle and policy of that boycott remain unaltered. This Congress further declares that the said principle and policy form the foundation of constructive work and appeals to the nation to carry out the programme of constructive work as adopted at Bardoli and prepare for the adoption of Civil Disobedience. This Congress calls upon every Provincial Congress Committee to take immediate steps in this behalf with a view to the speedy attainment of our goal.

The following is Mr. Shyam Sundar's amendment:—This Congress reaffirms its adherence to the programme of non-violent non-co-operation including the triple boycott as inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi as the only means of attaining Swarajya and calls upon the people to take further steps towards the fulfilment of the programme by mobilising the public life of the country through the Congress so as to (1) increase its hold on the people and maintaining an attitude of dissociation from the legislatures: (2) establishing panchayats for the private settlement of all disputes and refraining from having recourse to Government courts; (3) organising national institutions for the education of the youths of the country and dissuading attendance at schools and colleges run under Government auspices; (4) increasing the production and use of Khaddar; (5) abolishing the sin of untouchability; and (6) achieving national solidarity by strict adherence to the principle of non-violence in all matters of inter-communal relationship and promoting the spirit of brotherliness between the Hindu, Mussalman, Christian, Parsi, Sikh and other inhabitants of the country.

Babu Hardayal Nag's amendment reads "delete the words Delhi and Non-co-operation from the original resolution."

Mr. Ottoma of Burma opposed Mr. Rajagopalachar and supported Babu Shyam Sundar Chakdavarty. He said the only man who had made India known all over the world was Mahatma Gandhi and by giving up non-co-operation and going to Councils Mr. Das was becoming Deshashatru (Enemy of the Nation) instead of Deshbandhu (Friend of the Nation).

Maulana Shaukat Ali appealed to the Congress to unanimously resolve to work the constructive programme for three months and urged the house to support the resolution of Ma. Rajagopalachar. They should not waste any more time in talking of Councils. If they supported a Swarajist or a Moderate in a bye-election and if he failed then he would become like an angry cat. When the Indians were fighting the British lion they should not have these angry cats biting them from behind. As long as Mahatma Gandhi was in jail there should be no divided votes on resolutions passed in the Congress.

Pandit Sunderlal said there was no depression in the nation. There was no depression among delegates, but there was depression among those who were sitting on the dais i. e. leaders—(applause).

Dr. Kitchlew said the resolution put it clearly that the Congress policy in respect of Councils remained unaltered and that if any Swarajist on his election campaign has given a wrong version the main resolution before them should clear it.

Md. C. Rajagopalachar replying to the debate said he did not at all agree with the view that dissociation from the legislatures would mean dissociation from their friends in the legislatures. They had under this resolution every right if they felt it necessary to say that they had nothing to do with the legislatures and that they should not look to them. But it was not right to say that they dissociated from persons in the legislatures including the Government members.

He could not accept the amendment of Babu Shyam Sundar Chakravarty because it gave the go-bye to the Delhi Resolution. They should not ignore what was done at Delhi.

They could not undo what they had done at Delhi with open eyes without affecting the prestige and integrity of the Congress. They could do so if people were prepared for an aggressive triple boycott. But what they wanted was the foundation for constructive work. Under this resolution there was non-co-operation in all its force and there was authority and mandate for constructive work for the next year.

The counter proposal of Babu Shyam Sundar Chakravarty was put to vote and declared lost, 413 voting for and 703 against it. The original resolution of Mr. Rajagopalachar was then put and carried.

The Congress also requested the Working Committee to prepare a scheme for the organisation of separate Congress departments to enable constructive work to be carried out more expeditiously and efficiently.

The Congress adjourned till tomorrow afternoon when it is expected the session will close.

VENUE OF NEXT CONGRESS.

(Associated Press.)

COCANADA, Dec. 31.

The question of choice of place for the next year's Congress is being considered. Invitations have come from the Karnatak, Utkal and Sindh. There are some who are advocating the next session in Northern India with a view to carry the Congress message in the disturbed area. The name of Meerut as centrally placed between the Punjab and the United Provinces is being put forward.

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE

RESOLUTIONS RE INDIANS ABROAD.

(Associated Press.)

COCANADA, Jan. 1

The Congress Subjects Committee at its meeting this morning passed on a motion of Mr. Rajagopalachar (seconded by Mr. B. F. Bharucha) a resolution sending greetings and sympathy of the Indian nation to the Indian community in Kenya. While adhering to the opinion that unless Swaraj is won for India the sufferings and grievances of the Indians abroad cannot be properly remedied, the Congress authorised Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and

(Continued on next page)

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

QUESTION OF GIVING EFFECT TO RESOLUTIONS.

MR. BRUCE'S VIEWS.

LONDON, Jan 1

Speaking at a farewell luncheon of the Colonial Institute. Mr. Bruce contested the suggestion that the Imperial Government was bound by the resolutions "which never were the resolutions" of the Imperial and Economic Conferences. To suggest that the nations participating were bound by the action of their representatives until the action was confirmed by their respective Governments and Parliaments was undemocratic and against the great principles underlying the whole of the present relations inside the Empire. Australia claimed to be a free democracy where the will of the people should always prevail. At the Conference, the Dominions claimed that the decisions were not binding on their respective countries until they received the sanction of their parliaments, holding that the attitude of the Dominions was they were not entitled to try to force the hands of Britain or suggest a breach of faith.

But it would be tragic if the effect was not given to the resolutions of the Conference. (Cheers.). He believed that would strike a very vital blow on the unity of the Empire if the whole result of the Conference was destroyed. He believed, however, that any Government coming into power in Britain would closely examine everything done by the Conference and do everything in its power to try to give effect to the Conference's conclusions Mr. Bruce continued to give a moving description of his recent visit to the cemeteries in France, while eulogising the work of the War Graves Commission which he described as one great example of Imperial Unity and cooperation. Dealing with Empire trade, he declared that Britain was showing the same blindness as she showed in 1914. None in 1914, whether in Britain or the Dominions, would have seriously suggested that in the case of war, the Empire would put in field more than a hundred thousand men but the conservative estimate of the Empire's contribution was 1,250,000 Some said to-day that the danger to Empire trade would be completely removed if Britain only locked to the Dominions, but the deriders of this doctrine again expressed the opinion that the Dominions only did very little. "They won't be able to do very little" declared Mr. Bruce, amid cheers, "they would be able to do everything that they could do in the arena of trade and commerce and a hundredfold greater than the amazing wonderful things they did during the war." In conclusion, he urged the taking of the whole question of Empire development outside the field of party politics.—Reuter.

COMMERCIAL ADVANCEMENT IN TURKEY.

RESUMPTION OF RELATIONS WITH FORMER ALLIES.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Turkey is actively resuming diplomatic and commercial relations with her former allies. A Turco-Hungarian treaty of amity has just been signed at Constantinople and a Hugarian Minister is going to Angora to negotiate a commercial convention. Similar negotiations are proceeding between Turkey and Austria. It is understood that a German firm has obtained a concession of an aerial route to Angora and Constantinople and subsidiary lines, while the railway concessions denied to the British and French groups are going in a modified from to a Swiss group. It is stated that the latter will advance the Government the necessary funds to repurchase the Anatolian railways and help to work and develop them, also to secure a reversion of the part annulled by the Chester concession.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND BRAZIL.

BRITISH FINANCIAL MISSION REACHES RIO DE JANEIRO.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Rio de Janeiro.—The British Financial Mission, including Mr. E S. Montagu and Sir Charles Addis has arrived here, and will confer with the Brazilian Government with regard to the economic questions connected with the investment of British capital in Brazil.—Reuter.

"TRUTHS FOR INDIA!"

"ABUSE" OF SOUTH AFRICA.

"A DELIBERATE COWARDLY CAMPAIGN."

"CAPE TIMES" BLUSTER.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 31.

The "Cape Times", in a strongly worded leader headed, 'Truths for India" declares months are past since the Press and leading politicians have been frothing forth abuse on South Africa personified in General Smuts. The "Times" refers to the statements made by Mr. Sastri and Dr. Sapru blaming the Union with regard to the Kenya Decision, and says: "Is it possible to read without risibility in so responsible a journal as the "Pioneer" the belief that on the Indian question General Smuts is as isolated in South Africa as at the Imperial Conference?" "The Times" declares that all these threats leave South Africans wondering whether India can really believe that such tactics will result in the meek capitulation of the Union Government. But, says the "Times" there is a danger that India may be deceived by South Africa's quiet and unruffled demeanour. It will be a fatal mistake for the Indian people to imagine that because South Africa has kept her temper and sense of humour she is indifferent towards the Indian Question. The time may come when Indian politicians should be told the truth about South Africa and, they should know what are the risks they run by their present line of conduct. Circumstances have made it necessary for South African Provinces to deny political rights to Indians in the Union, but a vast majority of people desire that Indians should be treated fairly and decently.

FINDING OF COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

"The Times" points out that the Union since the War passed an Act protecting the vested rights, in the Transvaal, of Indians and appointed a Commission of Inquiry on the Indian question in the whole Union. The Commission reported not unfavourably to Indians, and if the recommendations were not acted upon by the Government, there is this to be said that to have carried them out in full they would not have made the smallest difference to the outcry raised by Indian critics. "The Times" says an ungrateful reception of Reforms, unmannerly boycott of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught, a steady increase of extremism, artificial fomenting of agitation for full political rights in Kenya and South Africa—all this has created a feeling in the Union that the Indian agitation against South Africa is part of a deliberately cowardly campaign and India should no longer be left in ignorance of the strength of this conviction. South Africa has sufficient knowledge of India to realise how hollow and unreal the Indian claims are. Indians in South Africa live happier and freer lives than in many parts of India." "If Indian politicians are anxious to find cases of oppression let them look among the millions of untouchable castes in India. There, more evils are perpetrated as a matter of custom, every day, in India, than these busy bodies could find if they searched with a toothcomb through South Africa. The very social clubs of Bombay and Calcutta are separated for Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsi communities into watertight compartments. All this is known to South Africa and explains the deep indignation felt at the hypocrisy of the doctrinaires who so recklessly feed the flames of agitation."

GENERAL SMUTS' "FAIRNESS TO. WARDS INDIANS."

"The Times" declares that if General Smuts is isolated at all in the Union it is in his moderation towards Indians. A large section of people's opinion here would have him go much further than he is prepared to go. General Hertzog and nationalists are all for a strict sweeping and segregation of Indians. Colonel Creswell and the Labour Party are all for compulsory repatriation of Indians. Only General Smuts and his Party are sober-minded enough to want to maintain the present policy of acting fairly and considerately towards Indians in the Union, despite provocation from India. General Smuts is exposed to the temptation to do the popular thing and deal drastically with the problem whose existence complicates larger problems of colour, indigenous to the country. With every act of wanton provocation from India that temptation must grow.—Reuter.

TO-DAY'S CABINET MEETING.

LEAFIELD, Dec 31.

In view of the opening of Parliament next week, Ministers and members are returning to London. A Cabinet meeting will probably be held, on Wednesday, for the final drafting of the King's speech which will form the pivot of political developments that are anticipated.—B. O. W.

JAZIRAT-UL-ARAB.

AN ARABIAN CONGRESS.

TO UNITE ARAB EFFORTS.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH, FRENCH AND JEWISH GOODS.

We have received two circulars in Arabic from the *Mautamar-ul-Jazirah* (Congress of Arabia), Mecca, of which the following are translations the first complete, the latter of the most important portions:—

I.

Circular of the Executive Committee of the Arabian Congress (Mautamar-ul-Jazirah) to all rulers, and to all representative bodies, committees and nationalist parties in Arabic countries and among the Arabs overseas.

The Executive Committee of the Arab General Congress founded in Mecca by a resolution of the first Congress held on the 1st of Zi'l-Hajjah of the year 1340 and confirmed by resolution of the second Congress held on the 18th of Zi'l-Hajjah 1341, acting on the authority and in discharge of the patriotic duties entrusted to it, addresses this circular to all the rulers of Arabia, and to all representative bodies, committees, parties and clubs in all parts of the Arabic countries and among Arabs abroad.

The news of the meeting of the first Congress in the House of God at Mecca came as joyful tidings to every part of the Arabic countries because the essential purpose of its meeting was to unify the policy of the Arabs and unite their efforts for the attainment of perfect freedom and complete independence. And the second Congress held in Mecca confirmed this lofty purpose and charged the Executive Committee with the work of making known its resolutions. Here are some of them:—

(1) To confirm the resolution of the first Congress and to strive for the execution of its clauses of which this is one.

(a) To persevere in the effort for the independence of the Arabic countries, a complete independence free from the influence of any foreigner, and for securing Arab unity.

(b) To persevere in the effort to unify the purpose of the Arabs and unite their policy, and to put an end to strife and division among them.

(c) Not to help, or rely on help from, foreigners who wish evil to the countries; to boycott English, French and Jewish goods, and to impose native goods in place of foreign merchandise.

(2) To issue a general appeal to the rulers of Arabia to assemble their representatives at such time as the Executive Committee may deem suitable, the place of assembly to be Mecca Al-Mukarrama unless necessity should require it to be held in some other place, when the Executive Committee has authority to appoint the place and to summon to it.

(3) A general appeal to all Arabic political organisations possessing a representative character.

(4) The necessity of uniting all Arabic political organisations and binding them to the Executive Committee in order to facilitate the unifying of the general political movement.

(5) That it is the duty of every one of the members of the Congress urgently to strive in their countries and the sphere of influence pertaining to them, to give effect to the resolution of the Congress and to assist the Executive Committee materially and morally.

(6) If the Executive Committee thinks it necessary to send delegations to any quarter it has the right to do so, and has authority to decide and sanction the expenditure required for that purpose and for everything requisite to the undertaking.

(7) The formation of branch committees of the Congress in the different parts of Arabia to keep in touch with the Congress and the Executive Committee and to work for the carrying out of the resolutions of the Congress.

(8) To accept donations and to record them in a special register and to keep them safe in a chest.

In accordance with these resolutions our Committee has begun to make preparations for the third session of the Congress which it was resolved should be held on the first day of Rajab 1342 at the seaport town of Jeddah so that all the representatives of the Arabs might be able to assemble there, and that there might be plenty of time for all to appoint their representative and to prime him with what the occasion requires of the aims of the nation and to supply him with credentials and official documents, in the hope that care will be taken to send him at the time appointed.

Peace be upon you, and the mercy of Allah, and His blessings!

27th Safar, 1342.

For the Executive Committee of the Congress of Arabia,

(Sd.) MUHAMMAD ALI (ANSARI ?).

RESPONSE TO INDIAN LEADERS' TELEGRAM.

AIMS OF ARABS.

FEDERATION OF ARAB STATES.

II.

On being informed of the exchange of messages between His Majesty the King of Hejjaz and the leaders of the Indian national movement, the Executive Committee of the "Mormarat-ul-Jazira" (Arab Congress) saw it necessary to issue the following for the general information of the well-wishers of this country:—

1. This Committee thanks the leaders of the Indian national movement for their help and co-operation in the realisation of our aims.

2. This Committee expresses great satisfaction at the exchange of these messages which show that the sinister efforts against our cause will not succeed.

3. The Committee understands from these messages that the feelings of mutual understanding are coming into prominence and the Arab question is taking a new turn in the eyes of the Islamic world.

4. The Committee took this opportunity to approach His Majesty the King of Hejjaz to bring to his notice the new atmosphere that arose out of the abovementioned messages and in the month of Rabiauth-thani (the last day of Rabiauth-thani coincided with 9th December) interviewed His Majesty who kindly told (the members of the Committee) all that passed between himself and the Allies beginning with the proceedings of the Conference held in Jeddah. In this Conference the British, French and Italian representatives were Colonel Wilson Pasha, M. Bremon and Signor Bernaba respectively. The scheme for a United Arabia that was presented in this Conference by His Majesty received hearty ovation and cheers from all the members present. The case of Arabs was placed before the Conference in the following words: (so said Sherif to the Committee).

The main object of the Arab movement was the unity of Arabs and their independence within their known countries. The sons of Arabia will enjoy all the rights of freedom irrespective of their sect or creed. The outsiders will be given such rights as will not interfere in the natural rights of the Arabs, Allies enjoying preference only to the extent that Arab rights should not suffer. I had explained to the representatives of the Allies all the causes and the circumstances of the Arab movement as I did in my declarations from time to time. I said to them 'I have confidence in the good sense and honour of the Allies and I am sure they will extend their helping hand towards the Arab nation especially when their aims to continue the war are the same as ours and will help the Arabs in realising their historic and national independence within the limits of their Motherland.' I can offer another instance in support of this. When our Arab army reached the northernmost point of our country I ordered them not to proceed further because I had no other purpose in view but the independence of our Arabia."

This is what His Majesty said about the proceedings of the Jeddah Conference. Continuing the discussion with the members of the Committee he made the following observations:—

"The Arab movement is based on the unity and independence of Arab countries; their foreign affairs, army, and general politics should be the same, but as regards their internal affairs the different states should be independent as before the war. Every ruler shall be a member of the Arab Federation, if any of them strikes away from this Federation others will make war against him."

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

1852

CHAROTAR EDUCATION SOCIETY

AN EDUCATIONAL EXPERIMENT.

(By Our Special Representative.)

The dusty town of Anand, not far away from Baroda, is not without its points of greatness. There are two institutions which give Anand special prominence and endow it with outstanding merits possessed by no other town of Gujarat of so small a size and population. The Swaraj Asram, presided over by Durbar Saheb Gopaldas, the ex-ruler of Dhasa and the Charotar Education Society have established a reputation which few educational or political institutions in Gujarat, despite their hoary traditions, possess. I had heard a great deal about the Charotar Education Society of Anand even when I was a student in the College. There were then some co-students of mine who were preparing to undertake the arduous and onerous duty of assisting in the conduct of the Society and its institutions. On my way to Borsad I seized the opportunity of visiting the institutions which are the fruits of labour and sacrifice of a band of young men devoting themselves to the growth and advancement of the Society drawing a bare subsistence allowance for their service. It was one of the most delightful evenings I passed in company of the students of the Dadabhai Naoroji High School conducted by the Society. The students are imbued with the spirit of their teachers; and teachers are mostly those who, after being University graduates, promise to serve in any of the Society's activities for 20 years at least on a small remuneration fixed by the governing body and who devote their time and energies to the aims and objects of the Society. These volunteers, as they are called, divide between themselves all the various functions as conductors of a thriving high school, a well-managed Vidyarthi Asram, Brahmacharya Asram of which the special feature is the restrained and self-reliant life young Brahmacharis are taught to live and the Navi Gujarati School which is a pattern primary school in Gujarat.

Atmosphere of Love and Cheerfulness.

From the station I was led to a cluster of plain, unvarnished buildings of the Society's institutions in the evening when the play-ground was resounding with the voices of a number of children playing. Nothing impressed me so much, during my stay of one night with the students at the Vidyarthi Asram, as their brotherliness and courteous and gentle manner. Since the Society turned into a non-co-operating institution and affiliated its High School which, in memory of the Grand Old Man of India, has been named as the Dadabhai Naoroji High School, the students have actively taken to Khadi manufacture. In the beginning a crisis faced the Society when it was threatened with the loss of sympathy of several influential gentlemen whose share in building up the prosperity and reputation of the Society's institutions was not small, were opposed to the non-co-operation movement in its educational application. The robust patriotism and devoted zeal of the volunteers, however, tided over the crisis and the Society's institutions were all affiliated to the Gujarat Vidyapith.

How it Originated.

The Society was brought into being in striking circumstances. The Petlad Boarding House was, for long, known to send out students fired with the idea of social service and social reform. The social—and to no small extent political—awakening which one witnesses in Charotar to-day is largely due to the single-handed efforts of Mr. Motibhai N. Amin who can truly be called the Maker of the Modern Charotar. So respected is Mr. Motibhai that in the days when he was the Superintendent of the Petlad Boarding House it was a passion with the parents in Charotar to send their children to Petlad to receive training under his care. And Mr. Motibhai reminded all those who came in contact with him of the old Aryan Gurus. To-day there is not a village but has Mr. Motibhai's loving pupils. It was at a gathering of the Petlad Boarding House that the idea of founding a society, on the model of the Deccan Education Society, originated. Gradually the idea was translated into practice by regularly starting small schools at Borsad and Vaso. To-day the Society has secured the services of eight volunteers and its institutions at Anand alone are availed of by no less than 400 students. Its influence has radiated all over Charotar from all parts of which students gravitate to Anand.

Institutions.

The High School which has many new features, such as its industrial and technical classes in agriculture, spinning, carding, weaving, tailoring, carpentery, is attended by 300 students from 84 different villages and those graduates who have pledged to serve the Society for 20 years on merely subsistence allowance work as teachers. It has the atmosphere of a Guru-kul where the teachers and the taught reside, play and pass most of their time together. Hindi has been given its due place in the curriculum of the school and physical education, which is totally neglected in the Government or aided schools, is carefully attended to. The school has been provided with a well-furnished gymnasium. Each class edits its own hand-written magazine and has its own debating society. The bane of Charotar is an evil social practice of getting the students married at a very early age. The Vidyarthi Asram of the School has been combating this practice for the last several years and its results are perceptibly felt. The organisers have framed it a rule to take an additional amount of two rupees as "marriage-punishment" from the married students taking advantage of the Asram. As the residential accommodation of the Asram is limited the authorities have been compelled to allot some portion of class-rooms to students for boarding purposes. The primary school, the Society conducts, is the only one of its kind in Gujarat which is entrusted to the care of a graduate superintendent. The volunteers of the Society have written books to serve as texts in the primary school and high school classes which have attained great popularity among the students.

Brahmacharya Asram.

The greatest interest of the Anand institutions is centred round the Brahmacharya Asram which has been started in memory of the late Secretary of the Society, Mr. Ambalal. The Bramacharis do almost all their work without the help of servants and they remain unmarried as long as they study. The Asram has the singular good fortune of securing in its present superintendent a Brahmachari teacher of great abilities and one who is deeply interested in Yogic practices. The mystic-Guru has spread round himself the serenely sweet atmosphere of a hermitage, gathering over a dozen students managing their own affairs, paying punctilious regard to all the duties of a Brahmachari.

Other Activities.

Over and above the management and conduct of the above institutions the Society is interested in other activities such as giving loans to poor and intelligent students to prosecute their studies, organising Athletic Sports gatherings to improve the physique of the younger generation, giving grants to grown-up women's classes and night schools and starting reading rooms and libraries in villages. The young workers of the Society who are all able, highly educated and patriotic men are prevented from enlarging their sphere of activities for want of finances. Their immediate need is of one lakh of rupees.

WOMEN'S PROGRESS.

The International Woman Suffrage Alliance New Service, in a bulletin says:—

NATIONALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN.

The Report of the British Select Committee of the Lords and Commons is not a majority report, because the five members of the House of Lords took one view while the five members of the Commons took another. The latter view wholeheartedly supports the right of the married woman herself view to decide whether she shall change her nationality on marriage. The Members of the Lords on the other hand are against any fundamental alteration in the law, but they advocate the introduction of a principle which is already incorporated in the laws of France, Belgium etc., that a woman on marriage with a foreigner shall not lose her British nationality unless by the laws of her husband's country she acquires his.

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

On the general question of the organisation of labour inspection, the Conference passed a recommendation that women inspectors should be employed on exactly the same terms as men, with the same functions and responsibilities.

THE WOMEN'S LITTLE ENTENTE.

The first Congress of the Women's Little Entente met at Bucarest in November. Representatives from Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, Poland, Greece and Roumania took part. The Congress agreed to work for peace, for woman suffrage, the organisation of labour, and the League of Nations.

AUSTRIA.

During the recent elections, eight women were elected for Parliament and nine for the Communal Council of Vienna.

CHILE.

President Alossandri says that one of the points on his programme is the granting of civil rights to women, as the indispensable basis of full and complete rights.

CUBA.

Recently Cuba held its first Women's Congress, at which a large number of general, social and political subjects were discussed.

DENMARK.

At the recent debate in the Folketing on the Budget, Mrs. Mathilda Hauschultz, Barrister and Member of the Conservative Party, demanded several legislative measures affecting women:

1. A speedy bringing forward of the second part of the Marriage Law.
2. A revision of the Danish Penal Code dealing with criminal assault.
3. An amendment to the law allowing the rejection of jury members.
4. A law admitting married women on an equal footing with men and unmarried women to obtain licences for carrying on trade.
5. An amendment to the present law, permitting a Danish woman who marries a foreigner to retain her Danish nationality as long as she stays in Denmark, and to regain it by making a simple declaration.

EGYPT.

The King has conferred the fifth class Order of the Nile on Mlle. Nabaouia Moussa, Director of the "College for the Progress of the Egyptian Girl" and inspector of the Government Girls Schools. Mlle. Moussa is the first Egyptian woman to obtain this distinction.

PAYS DES IROQUOIS.

The Six Nations of Grand River are governed by the wise old laws of Hiawatha. It is probably in memory of the woman who inspired Hiawatha to form a League of Nations for peace in the 16th Century, that ever since the women of the Six Nations have had the privilege of naming the Chiefs who form the Council: 7 Chiefs from each Nation. These people have long had woman suffrage and the referendum, and are an example to all the Red Race in their lives of industry and self-support as agriculturists.

U. S. A.

The National Woman's Party has decided to call an International Woman's Conference to "deliberate on common problems and to end the present subjection of women."

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the General Election of December 6th, eight women were elected members of Parliament: Unionists Lady Astor, Mrs. Hilton Phillipson and the Duchess of Athell; Liberals Mrs. Wintringham and Lady Totrington; Labour Miss Susan Lawrence, Miss Margaret Bondfield and Miss Dorothy Jewsen.

Official and Personal.

Mr. C. R. Das will leave Cocanada on 1st January and arrive Bombay by the Madras mail on Thursday the 3rd inst. He will be putting up with Mr. S. R. Bomanji at Cuffe Parade during his stay in Bombay.

GERMAN NOTE TO ALLIES.

FRENCH PRESS ALLEGATION REPUDIATED.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 31.

The suggestion made by the French press that the British Government was responsible for the publication of a note recently addressed by the German Government to the Allies, concerning the conditions in Occupied areas, is repudiated, in authoritative quarters here. It is stated that no information regarding this note was communicated by any British Official source.—B. O. W.

DR. MARX'S OPTIMISM.

HIS MESSAGE TO GERMAN NATION.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Berlin.—Dr. Marx in a New Year message to the nation refers to the steps Government has recently taken, coupled with those being taken shortly, in connection with international differences, and concludes by hoping that the bulwarks of hate and mistrust separating Germany and other nations may be torn down.—Reuter.

GERMANY AND NEW YEAR FESTIVITIES.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

There are little signs of Germany's deplorable financial position on the eve of the New Year. Streets are packed with hilarious crowds and restaurants are filled with people flaunting affluence regardless of high prices. Hotels have arranged festivities on a lavish scale. Ninety per cent of the guests are Germans since most of the foreigners have fled from the city owing to its expensiveness.—Reuter.

FRENCH LOANS TO LITTLE ENTENTE, GOVERNMENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Reuter understands the British Government has been enquiring of the Little Entente Governments how far the liens to which Poland, Yugoslavia and Rumania are subject as succession States are likely to be affected by the loans recently concluded between them and the French Government.—Reuter.

BANDITS CAPTURE MISSIONARIES.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Hankow.—It is reported that several American missionaries have been captured by bandits at Tsao Yang. It is stated that Mr. and Mrs. Hoff have been wounded, and Mrs. Kilk captured. Another version says that three missionaries have been killed.—Reuter.

AMERICAN PROTEST.

Peking.—The American legation here has protested to the Chinese Foreign Office with regard to the capture of the American missionaries at Tsao Yang and calling upon the Chinese Government to take immediate steps to secure their release and demanding protection for other Americans in that locality.—Reuter.

IRISH SITUATION.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Advices from Dublin agree in depicting the transformation produced in Ireland which is entering on the new year with hope and confidence. Crime, admittedly, is still above the normal, but the gun men have put away their revolvers and returned to work. The ministers move freely and unprotected and there is no trace of the old tension. Only 2,000 out of 12,000 remain imprisoned and only 32,000 men are unemployed. It is stated the unemployed dole is shortly being dropped altogether.—Reuter.

DUNLOP RUBBER CO.

A SENSATIONAL CIRCULAR.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

As an outcome of the Special Committee's enquiries of past eighteen months into the position of the Company, as disclosed in the balanceshee for 1921, a sensational circular has been distributed among the shareholders of the Dunlop Rubber Company, calling an extraordinary meeting, for January 8, to endorse the action of the Directorate in issuing writs against the President, also a number of past and present Directors.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS

London, Jan. 1—The National revenue for the nine months just ended shows a deficit of 60 millions, out n the course of the next three months.—Reuter.

Montreal.—It is announced that the Canadian National Railways are planning to equip the trans-continental trains with wireless receiving sets and to establish broadcasting stations.—Reuter.

The Earl of Jersey was suddenly taken ill on Saturday evening and died early Monday morning. He was a famous figure on the turf and was one of the stewards of Jockey Club.—B. O. W.

A London message of Monday's date says Mr. Lloyd George is back in town recovered from his indisposition.—B. O. W.

TRIPLE BOYCOTT REAFFIRMED.

(Continued from previous page.)

Mr. George Joseph to attend the forthcoming Indian Congress in Kenya and study the situation and advise the Indian community there as to what steps should be taken in carrying on their struggle against the insults and injustices imposed upon them.

On a motion of Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar (Madras) the Committee unanimously passed a resolution in view of the humiliating treatment accorded to Indian labourers in various parts of the British Empire advising the people of India to consider the question of stopping all kinds of emigration for labour purposes and calling upon the Working Committee to appoint a small committee to examine the matter in all its aspects and submit a report.

Referring to the idea that all emigration should be stopped forthwith Mr. Rajagopalachar pointed out the dangers of adopting such a suggestion. He said thousands of families went abroad because they could not get food here. If emigration were stopped at once conditions of the labouring classes might become worse. Mr. N.S. Varadachari advised the Congress not to isolate the Indians settled abroad from the Indian population here. Mr. V.L. Sastri, who is associated with the labour organisations in South India, said the Indians abroad were expecting a lead from India in regard to their position.

Again on a motion of Mr. Rajagopalachar the Subjects Committee appointed a committee of four residents of Ceylon to investigate into the conditions of life to which South Indian labourers are subject and submit a report to the Working Committee. The committee will consist of Messrs. M.L. Arulanandam, A.V. Daiz, Periyasundaram and L. Methukrishnia. The mover pointed out that this resolution was prompted by the residents of Ceylon themselves, although Ceylon was a Crown Colony separate from India. Still as Ceylon was so much connected with South India it was right they took the proposed step.

ATTAINMENT OF SWARAJ.

INDIAN MUSLIMS' RELIGIOUS DUTY

(Associated Press.)

COCANADA, Dec. 31.

The Khilafat Conference passed a resolution declaring the attainment of Swaraj as a religious duty of the Indian Muslims. It was also decided to continue the struggle to place Jazirat-ul-Arab under the Khalifa's control and to reorganise the Khilafat Committee and to raise funds to maintain Khilafat workers. A resolution pledging the conference to work for Hindu-Muslim unity was also passed.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF ULEMA.

TO DECIDE KHALIFA'S POSITION.

(Associated Press.)

COCANADA, Dec. 31.

The Subjects Committee of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema is understood to have adopted a resolution urging the Angora Government to convene an international conference of Muslim Ulema to decide the position of the Khalifa in relation to the Turkish Republic. Another resolution expressed preference for the Bengal Pact as more equitable than the National pact and referred both to a sub-committee.

WIRELESS WONDERS.

LEAFIELD, Dec 31.

A wireless concert which is daily broadcasted from the London station, was picked up, on Saturday evening, at Middleburg, Cape Province, South Africa, a programme of over three hours' duration being distinctly heard. The successful reception in England, by wireless telephony, on Saturday night of a concert in Pittsburg, United States, is creating extreme interest. Remarkable features are that Pitisburg broadcasting station is of quite such a low power that the wave length of only a hundred metres is used, and that no special arrangements were made for transmission across the Atlantic.—B. O. W.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

"MOST AMAZING ACHIEVEMENT.

The fact that Middelburg (Cape Province) heard the London broadcasting concert on Saturday evening and Sunday morning is hailed by papers in London as the most amazing achievement of the week in wireless wonders. It is pointed out that as a transmission of the concert at Pittsburg which was heard in London began at 23.45 hours, South Africa must have heard Pittsburg via London.

A concert and speeches at Paris were successfully heard in London, last evening.

Broadcasters continue their experiments aiming at the substitution of wireless for land-lines which are at present used for simultaneously broadcasting programme.—Reuter.

NEW TREATY WITH NEPAL.

EXCHANGE OF MESSAGES.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 31.

The following messages were exchanged on the conclusion of the new Treaty with Nepal on the 21st December from His Excellency the Viceroy to His Highness the Prime Minister of Nepal:

"I have much pleasure in transmitting to Your Highness for delivery to His Majesty the Maharajadhiraja of Nepal the following messages from His Majesty the King Emperor: 'To His Majesty, the Maharajadhiraja of Nepal. On the occasion of the conclusion of a new Treaty of friendship between my Government and the Government of Nepal I desire to convey to your Majesty an expression of my sincere pleasure of this confirmation of the traditional friendly relations between us, together with my earnest hope that those relations may long continue and may contribute, as I am sure they will, to the prosperity and peace of my Empire and of Nepal. George R. I."

From His Highness the Prime Minister of Nepal to His Excellency the Viceroy: "The graceful message from His Majesty the King Emperor conveyed in Your Excellency's kind telegram of the 2nd instant has been duly communicated to His Majesty Maharajadhiraja and I am desired to request the favour of Your Excellency to please transmit the following message from him: 'To His Majesty the King Emperor of India. Your Majesty's kind and inspiring message has considerably heightened the happiness felt on this auspicious occasion of the conclusion of the New Treaty of friendship between Great Britain and Nepal so long and so cordially united in firm bonds of amity and concord and while offering my sincerest thanks for the gracious message I take the opportunity respectfully to reciprocate sentiments contained therein and fervently hope that the ties of friendship thus strengthened and restrengthened may become, with God blessing, as everlasting as the mighty Himalayas. Tribhbana Byr Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shumshere Jung.'

CERTIFICATION AGAIN.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Dec. 31.

The Governor has restored by certification the Government's demand for grants aggregating Rs. 1,10,000 for resettlement of Attock, Gujranwala and Sheikhupura Districts which was disallowed by the last Punjab Legislative Council by a majority voting against Government.

FRENCH ARMY OF OCCUPATION REDUCED.

LONDON, Dec 31.

Paris.—In view of the improved condition in the Ruhr, Government has authorised General Degoutte to reduce the Army of Occupation. Troops equivalent to three regiments have already left for France.—Reuter.

LYNCHING OF PRISONERS BY ITALIAN MOB

LONDON, Jan 1

Rome.—A mob of several thousands stormed the prison in Colano District, near Avezzano and dragged out and lynched the men alleged to have stolen from the Cathedral valuable receptacles containing relics of the Saints.—Reuter.

(Continued from column 6.)

sirable that a pact drawn up by howsoever eminent a person should come up through a proper channel in the first instance after full deliberation by a particular Provincial Congress Committee. In this case it seems, however, that though a copy of the pact was formally sent through the Bengal P. C. C., it was not brought up before the Committee for previous consideration."

This statement read with the statement issued by the Vice-President of the Bengal P. C. C. makes out a cogent case in support of the deletion of the so-called Bengal pact apart from the arguments advanced by Lala Lajpatrai. The full import of the statement of the Vice-President, Bengal P.C.C., will not be understood by readers without remembering the pact that the whole Presidency of Bengal has one Provincial C. C. as against the City of Bombay alone having a separate P. C. C. When a matter of such first-rate magnitude is treated so high-handedly and a pact, resolved on in a private conclave, is smuggled by such a stealthy action, the Congress ought to refuse to touch such a pact with a pair of tongs if for no other reason than to express disapproval of such methods. Bengal is not untouchable even for such behaviour of a few Eminent Bengalees. *But such behaviour is certainly "untouchable."*

Besides being correct the deletion was wise. Coupled with this so-called Bengal Pact, the Ansari-Lajpatrai Pact would have been foredoomed to failure. Those who claim a monopoly of practicality should not fail to understand the heaps of telegrams protesting against it though they might think the money wasted and indulge in condemnation of addition to the Government revenues. Dislike those telegrams, dislike the protest meetings of Calcutta, dislike the protests of Hindu Sabhas, but you cannot get rid of them as "pacts"! There they are and practical men, as some presume to call themselves, must not ignore them. If you had wised that a National Pact should *not* have been made, you could not do better than combine the Draft National Pact with the so-called Bengal Pact. Those who desire a pact should rejoice in the event because in this case, at least, the visionaries and idealists have beaten the "practicalists" in "practical conduct."

IS IT HASTE.

BY P. R. LELE.

I fail to understand how Mrs. Naidu could call the opposition to that document which has come with the sanctifying name "The Bengal Pact" by such choice praises as "fantaical warmth," and "religious fervour." Lala Lajpatrai cannot be charged with antipathy towards Mr. Das. On the contrary the greatest strength of the Das party at Delhi was in the support of Lalaji. And this is what Lalaji says of that Pact: "The pact ignores the Draft (made by Lalaji and Dr. Ansari) altogether .....such a pact.....practically makes the realisation of Indian Unity impossible..... It is a direct negation of United India and Nationalism." I do not think anyone opposing the motion to tack such a pact on to the "Draft National Pact" at Cocanada used as strong language as did Lala Lajpatrai. Mrs. Naidu's castigation should rather have been directed towards Mr. Das's most uncalled for language such as this "Is Bengal untouchable?" and "You can delete Bengal from the Resolution, but you cannot delete Bengal from the history of the Indian National Congress." Mrs. Naidu's eloquence should rather have found employment in the repudiation of the insinuations contained in these select asseverations of Mr. Das and a sisterly hint to Mr. Das that a reduction in bullying is quite consistent with an increase of dignity.

Not only was the deletion of the so-called Bengal Pact supported by cogent arguments but it is also the wisest thing to be done. And it certainly is a very pleasant thing to read that the Veteran Muslim leader Janab Yakub Hasan asked for the deletion in such frank words "As a selfish Muslim I should have stood by the Bengal Pact but I will oppose its being sent out in the name of the Congress." This opposition of Janab Yakub Hasan was essential to negative the harmful insinuation introduced by Mr. Sherwani. When two veterans coming from two cardinal points of India and belonging to the two different major communities of India, like Lala Lajpatrai and Janab Yakub Hasan, oppose the so-called Bengal Pact in such uncompromising terms, it is not necessary to plead "cogent reasons" in support of its deletion by the Congress at Cocanada. Lala Lajpatrai, who has till this moment sided with Mr. Das, has given as many as eight reasons why the pact is a "direct negation of United India and Nationalism." They are published at page 5 of the "Bombay Chronicle" of 31st December 23. These must be said to have fallen flat on anybody who requires further satisfaction as to the cogency of the grounds on which was supported the deletion of "a direct negation of United India and Nationalism."

I have already voiced my opinion that the Pact coming in the name of the Bengal P. C. C. should not have been condemned on the ground of its conceding too much to Mahomedans. I am clearly of opinion that a pact based on bargaining on the "take" attitude will never bring about amity between Hindus and Moslems. I should not hesitate even to say (using Pandit Motilal Nehru's words *mutatis mutandis*), "I do not understand the passing of a pact without the will of the people behind it." It was not a "critic" that expressed himself against the making of a pact, he was Maulana Mahomed Ali, the President of the Indian National Congress held at Cocanada. His importance will justify a lengthy quotation of his words published at page 8 of the 'Chronicle' of 31st December 1923:—

"His personal view was that there was no necessity for any pact or Committee or Special Session of the Congress but pushing on the constructive programme chalked out by Mahatma Gandhi. Appointing committees of inquiry would be merely accentuating the existing communal differences. *These differences could be cured by vigorously working the constructive programme. Pacts were only for idle hands.... The pact is unnecessary."*

Bold must be the "critic" who began calling Mahomed Ali a "critic" on the first of January 1924. The only lasting and effective pact is, to quote Mahomed Ali, "Mahatma Gandhi." It will not be wrong to paraphrase "Mahatma Gandhi" as the "give" attitude, as the willingness to serve and to sacrifice for the other community, as a race in suffering. That way only lies the correct solution. No amount of repetition will be too much in the case of that famous statement of the pugnacious and sagacious Lokamanya at Lucknow in which he declared that he would be willing even to see all *real* power vested in Indian Moslems. It is encouraging to hear its counterpart at Cocanada from Mr. Sherwani who is reported to have said that he "would accept Swaraj even if it meant Hindu Raj." Holding these views, I do condemn those who do or did condemn the so-called Bengal Pact on the ground of its conceding too much to Moslems. But it is impossible to accept it on other grounds. It lacks a title to look at. If anyone is not satisfied of the cogency of the arguments supporting its deletion, he has only to read the disclosure made by Babu Lalit Mohan Das published at page 8 of the 'Chronicle' of 1st January 1924. Be it specially noted that Babu Lalit Mohan Das is not a mere Congressmen, not a "critic" but the "Vicepresident of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee." And to supply further cogency it may be quoted from the message of the 'Chronicle' special correspondent dated 30th December, 23: "It was de-

(Continued in column 5.)

TOKYO LETTER.

RECONSTRUCTION OF DEVASTATED AREAS.

REACTION AGAINST SOCIALISTS.

SLAYING OF CHINESE AND KOREANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TOKIO, Nov. 28.

The pivot on which turn the Japanese politics, at the present juncture, is the reconstrucion of devastated areas. Being the political, economic as well as cultural centre of the Empire, Tokyo comes in for a larger share of attention from all quarters. In the words of Viscount Goto, Minister of Home Affairs and President of the Reconstruction Board, the City of Tokyo must be given "a character worthy of the Capital of Japan," and the work of reconstruction must be pushed with strong determination for the establishment of an ideal Metropolis on a permanent basis. Notwithstanding this, the rehabilitation of Yokohama, one of the finest port towns in the Far East finds a prominent place in the reconstruction programme of the Government.

THE PLAN AND ITS COSTS.

The Cabinet has accepted the decisions arrived at by the Advisory Council of the Reconstruction Board that the residential, business and factory quarters should, as far as circumstances permit, be separated from each other. A movement is also on foot to remove the Universities, Colleges and other institutions of higher learning to the suburbs, utilizing their former sites for the establishment of parks, while the existing ones are in be enlarged with proper equipment for the prevention of fires. After prolonged deliberations, the members of the Road Committee, are reported to have come to the conclusion that the best interests of the citizens demand the widening of trunk roads from 45 to 90 yards and thus of streets through which the 3 trams may pass to 9 yards or more.

An extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet has by Imperial command been summoned for the 10th of December to affix its seal of approbation to the official programme which asks for a reconstruction expenditure of Yen 702,977,000 out of the national coffers and the grant of a permission to the cities of Tokyo and Yokohama to raise a sum of of Yen 173,255,000 by their own efforts. It seems to have been decided that the sum of Yen 605,727,000 out of the national expenditure will be used by the Government, while loans to the amount of Yen 10,325,000, without interest, will be given to Tokyo and Kanagawa Prefactures, the balance of Yen 86,925,000 going to pay for the interest on the loans raised by the cities of Tokyo and Yokohama.

As a result of severe attacks levelled against the official proposals to expend huge sums for the rehabilitation of ruined areas, by a Special Committee of the Restoration Board composed of prominent commercial magnates, Presidents of Political parties and a number of former Ministers of State, it is surmised the Government shall have to bow to the inevitable and cut down its original plans by a few hundred million Yen.

RETRENCHMENT.

The slogan of the present Ministry is retrenchment and the application of a prunning knife in all Departments of the Government. Its policy is to make substantial economies in the official expenditure and apply the same to restoration purposes. The entire scheme of reconstruction is to be spread over a period of five to six years, and the yearly deficits are to be met by the floatation of domestic loans, while a recourse to borrowing in foreign markets is to be had only in exceptional cases and that also for the payment of materials bought in those countries. Moreover, the sum of Yen 120,000,000 accruing from the re-minting of auxiliary currency may be added to the big gains that are expected to be realised through the financial and administrative readjustments, and transferred to the restoration budget. The present Government is credited with a very bold and ambitious determination to bring about a general readjustment of the provincial finances—a measure which many a former Ministry failed to accomplish. While, on the other hand, it has resolved to accomodate low interest loans to the general public, out of the surplus derived from different sources, for the constructon of permanent and fire-proof as well as earthquake-proof buildings.

THE BUDGET.

As far as the Restoration budget is concerned, a little over Yen 10,000,000 are to be extended during the fiscal year 1923 for the maintenance of establishments, surveying costs, purchase of necessary machinery and a few public works. During the following two years, a sum amounting to Yen 300,000,000 will be spent towards the purchase of land and also public works, while the real task of reconstruction is expected to begin on a grand scale from the year 1926. Owing to the abnormal circumstances created by the calamity that has befallen upon the nation, a revision of the budget for the present fiscal year (1923) has been decided upon. It is expected to realise a decrease of Yen 107,000,000 when compared to the general estimates approved by the last session of the Diet.

In formulating budget estimates for the year 1924, which have already been made public, the Ministry of Finance has very successfully brought about a reduction of more than Yen 100,000,000 when compared with the figures for the fiscal year 1923. Big slashes in the budget estimates of nearly every department of the Government have been effected. The stumbling block in the adoption of the budget by the Finance Department has been the attitude of the Army and the Navy Departments. Through the persistent efforts of the Prme Minister, the Ministers in charge of both the Departments have been brought to make concessions thus holding back temporarily schemes for national defence. As a result of these sacrifices, a reduction of a little more than Yen 10,000,000 is to be realised in the Army expenditure when compared to the former figures. The total decrease of Yen 40,000,000 is reported to have been agreed upon by the Navy which will mean a year's delay in the construction of auxilary vessels as well the postponement of a large number of land and water works. The Department of Education alone shows a slight increase over the present year's figures owing to the reconstructions and extensions necessitated by the Earthquake and Fire.

THE MISGUIDED PATRIOT.

Captain Amakasu of the Tokyo Gendarmes whose ignoble exploits with regard to the cold-blooded murder of the eminent Japanese Socialist, Mr. Sakaye Ohsugi, his wife and seven years old nephew, have already been narrated in these columns, was once more placed before the Court Martial for a renewed hearing. His accomplices, Corporals Kamoshida, Honda and Hirai, as well as Sergeant-Major Mori sat side by side with him, while the Court room was full to overflowing. The admission was by tickets and a certain number of them were distributed among the general public by order of precedent. People spent a whole night before he gate of the Headquarters of the 1st Army Division so as to be in front line for getting the admission tickets next morning. My professional duties very often took me to the Court Martial trial. I had opportunities of standing face to face with the chief murderer and all of his subordinates. With rapt attention, I heard them giving replies to the questions hurled against them by the examining judge, or cross examining the witnesses. Something from the very recesses of my soul tells me that they are misguided patriots and their's is a tragedy of ignorance. Blooming with youth and full of life, they made a wrong use of the powers invested in them by committing such a hideous and dastardly crime.

In one of his statements, Captain Amakasu said that although he attempted to despatch a fairly good number of Socialists, he was sorry to have been able to kill only two of them, and having failed in his original plans, he was, much to his regret, instrumental in bringing to justice so many of his faithful subordinates. On the final day of the trial, Army Procurator, Mr. Yamada, on behalf of the prosecution, impressed upon the judges that the law of the land must be obeyed. Notwithstanding that the crimes were committed for patriotic motives by perverted brains, they were criminals in the eyes of the law and must be dealt with accordingly. Consequently, he demanded a penalty of 15 years' imprisonment for Captain Amakasu, 5 years for Sergeant-Major Mori, 2 years each for Corporals Henda and Kamoshida, and 1 year for Corporal Hirai. The atmosphere in the Court room was full of a free and liberal flow of sentiment as the attorneys for the defence pleaded the cause of their individual clients. The final request made by Captain Amakasu before the rising of the court was that leniency be shown to his subordinates who were very little to blame for the unpleasant affair as they were all along obeying his orders. The sentences, it is believed, are to be pronounced on the 8th of December.

SLAYING OF CHINESE & KOREANS.

The Martial Law Administration has ceased to function since the middle of this month, and more truth about the slaying of Chinese and Koreans, during the first few weeks of the disaster, has begun to percolate through different sources. Rumours are rife in newspaper circles although their publication is still prohibited in this country, that more than two thousand Korean lives were mercilessly taken by infuriated Japanese mobs. Several hundreds of Chinese, mistaken for Koreans, also fell victims when some scoundrels have started rumours that the Koreans in large numbers were committing acts of arson, rape and murders. An old friend, a well-known man of letters, who happened to be in the same compartment of an Express train in which I was travelling from Kyoto to Tokyo, the other day, told me that those baseless rumours which resulted in so much innocent blood being shed, originated from the ruffians who had been responsible for the ill-treatment of Koreans in the Peninsula, and whose guilty consciences made them believe that the Koreans might take revenge.

The Government authorities, especially the Foreign Office, find themselves in an extremely embarrassing situation. Strong protests have been filed by the Chinese Charge d'Affaires, and promises have been made by Mr. Debuchi, Director of the Asiatic Bureau, that a probe into the slaying of all the Chinese here will be made and the result of investigations submitted in due course of time. A little bird whispers into our ears that the Foreign Office is being persistently hampered in the execution of this task by the military who might also be called to account for the silent despatch of many prominent figures among the victims. Although apologies have been tendered by the Japanese Foreign Office, the Chinese Government has reserved the right to demand ample compensation for the outrages committed on its people. The Peking Government is sending representatives for the sole object of carrying on independent investigation, and they are expected to be joined by the representatives of various public bodies from Shanghai.

The Yomiuri, the organ of all that goes by the name of Liberalism in this country, commenting on the above incident deplores the sad occurrences and opines: "As far as the indications go, nothing seems to have been done by our authorities in the way of bringing to light the murder of some Chinese by our people during the time of the earthquake. Suppose that a similar thing had occurred in China by the Chinese; it need not be said that we would have protested in the most vehement manner imaginable and pressed China for complete satisfaction. The mysterious slowness of the Government with regard to the matter is positively ignoble when viewed in the light of fair play."

A FARM LABOUR GROUP.

The history of labour movements in Japan is simply a record of suppression or a stifling of the cries of unpropertied classes. Repeated insults meted out to the so-called representatives of Japanese labour at the sessions of the International Labour Conference and a mild protest that the delegates in future must be chosen in a proper way, have opened the eyes of the authorities. The Social Service Bureau of the Home Office is busy preparing a draft measure to be presented to the next ordinary session of the Diet calling for a formal recognition of the labour guilds and the grant of rights for collective bargaining. The measure if passed will greatly revolutionize the status of labour in this country. Looking at the present barometer of politics in Japan, it appears that with the passage of Universal Manhood Suffrage measure, the Labour bill will not meet with much opposition from the Representatives riding on a tide of popularity. The labour leaders are jubilant at the prospective materialization of their ambitions. Repudiating their former declarations, the Federation of Labour and other allied organizations have announced that in future they will have recourse to constitutional methods and withdraw from their former boycott of the Diet and other elective bodies.

The formation of a Farm-Labour group is being talked in right earnest. Negotiations are already in progress for a fusion of the Japan Farmers' Union with the Federation of Labour into one compact whole, and the establishment of a great Labour Party with the further collaboration of the unpropertied classes of the nation, so as to contest seats at the next election when the Universal Manhood Suffrage measure becomes a reality. The Socialists and those who have leanings towards communism have begun to realise the futility of their present lines of work. They too have expressed their willingness to join hands with the others and work for the formation of a new Party. Things having become too hot for them in Tokyo, owing to the persecution by the gendarmes, a larger number of the socialist leaders have shifted their field of operations to Osaka, the industrial centre of the Empire. From there, they are striving for the amalgamation of all the non-capitalist groups. If realised, it would be the first concerted movement of its kind in the history of socialism as well as labour in Japan. There has always been a disruption among labour ranks which helped to weaken their cause at every step. A sacrifice of the much-discussed personal sentimental differences among the leaders, and the prosentation of a united front will certainly tend towards the uplift of labour's cause in this country.

THE N. Y. K. STRIKE.

A general strike among the office staffs of N. Y. K. branches in Japan as well as abroad has created quite a furore in the Head Office of the firm in Tokyo. The trouble has been brewing since the grant of some important concessions to seamen as a result of their strike, a few week sago. This alleged discrimination in favour of the seamen by the present board of directors, most of whom have risen from service on the ships, made the "land workers" apprehensive of their future prospects, and failing to get any redress for their grievances, have gone on strike. The land-service men, it is reported, are afraid that all the high positions will within the next few years be filled by old captains or worn-out engineers who have little or no knowledge of the conduct of business on modern lines. The struggle that is now going on is ong between the graduates of commercial and seamen's schools, and a challenge has been thrown which both the parties have accepted with utmost grace and willingness.

The "Doko-kai", a very strong organization of the "land workers" from all ranks is conducting the present strike. Each and every one of the members, branch-managers as well as ordinary clerks, are supposed to be at the beck and call of their colleagues. A general meting of the shareholders is to be held to-morrow, and the portents suggest the probability of a stormy session as the present directors, including the President, Mr. Ito, seem determined to fight for the supremacy of the "seamen" with 60,000 out of the total 2,000,000 shares, under their control. Baron Go, Messrs. Wadia and Kato, advisers of the N. Y. K. have begun to take up matters with the chief officials of the company so as to bring about an amicable settlement that would appease all parties. A couple or more of the Directors are being made to resign in favour of the "land service" men, but such temporary makeshifts are hardly expected either to drive a wedge into the rank and file of the strikers or to make them cease the agitation. The news of the Bombay office being closed was the first to reach here followed by cablegrams from all the continental centres, simultaneously with which the employees in the domestic branches tendered their resignations.

ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT DEFALCATIONS.

A MYSORE OFFICER IN TROUBLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Dec. 31.

A sensational case in which two important officials of the Mysore State Electrical Department were alleged to be involved in misappropriating close on a lakh of rupees belonging to the State has just been disposed of by Government. The officials involved in the case are Mr. S. D. S. Iyengar, General Superintendent of Electrical Works at Sivasamudram and Mr. C. M. Kariappa, Assistant Superintendent. Soon after the Government came to know that certain irregularities had been committed in regard to some excavations at Sivasamudram they decided to subject the entire accounts and records relating to these works to a thorough and independent audit and engaged the services of an Incorporated Accountant for the purpose. Mr. K. S. Iyer, the special investigation officer, after thorough enquiry, reported that while actually only 55,752 cubic yards were excavated, payment was reported to have been made for 125,250 cubic yards. On receiving this report and the explanations thereon submitted by the officers concerned Government decided to appoint commission to record definite findings after more detailed investigation into the matter. The Commission made a thorough enquiry and reported more or less on the same lines as the special investigation officer, reporting on the distinctive responsibility of each of the officers. The Commission found that in regard to Mr. Kariappa he had no direct concern with the excavation works and that the drawings and calculations connected with them did not pass through his hands at any time and were unknown to him. The Commission therefore absolved Mr. Kariappa from being privy to any fraud committed, but they observed that he failed to pursue the matter even though his suspicions were aroused long before he reported his suspicions to the Chief Electrical Engineer. In other words his suspicions of December 1920 were not pushed home till February 1923 to save the Government from loss. As regards Mr. S. D. S. Iyengar the Commission was of opinion that he became aware of the overmeasurements in the excavations and overpayments at least by December 1920; that he forwarded a false plan knowing it to be false; and that he gave a false assurance to the Chief Electrical Engineer that he had measured the work himself and could show a yard of excavation for every yard paid for. The Commission finally allotted the responsibility for making good the loss of Rs. 76,000 to Mr. Iyengar and Rs. 21,000 to Mr. Kariappa.

Taking the history of the case as reported into consideration, Government have now decided that in the interests of discipline, as well as the good name of the administration, it is necessary to direct criminal prosecution of Mr. Iyengar for the offence of preparing a false document as a public servant. Mr. Iyengar will also be called upon to pay a sum of Rs. 30,000 towards the loss caused to Government, and if he fails to do so, a civil suit will be filed against him for the total liability as found against him by the Commission.

In regard to Mr. Kariappa, Government have decided that his responsibility lay in his neglect of departmental rules and in making large payments without any attempt to verify by checking measurements that the work for which payment was authorised had actually been executed. He was, however, not a party to hushing up the fraud. As far as he is concerned, therefore, Government consider that the requirements of the case will be met by enforcing his responsibility to recoup Government to a substantial extent on account of the losses attributable to his negligence and violation of departmental rules, and by marking Government's displeasure of his conduct by reducing him to a lower grade of appointment carrying a salary of Rs. 100 less. He will also be called upon to pay to Government a sum of Rs. 15,000.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALIGARH, Dec. 31.

The session of the All-India Mahommedan Educational Conference closed to-day.

Mr. H. A. Ansari, Registrar of the Usmania University, read an interesting paper on the Usmania University.

The Hon. Sahibzada in his closing address reviewed the results achieved by the Conference and exhibition and thanked those who participated in the Conference and rendered help to it. Resolutions were passed demanding proper and proportionate representation on the new Education Board and urging amendment of the provision of the new District Board Act, which failed to recognise the District Mahomedan Educational Committees as organising bodies of Islamia schools and *maktabs* and demanding appointment of a separate Inspector of Schools for supervising Muslim institutions and requesting Government in favour of retaining the posts of Deputy Inspectors of Islamia schools and further requesting Government that, in the interest of Islamia schools and *maktabs*, District Mahommedan Educational Committees be consulted at the time of renewal of District Boards' grant to district schools

NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

BRITISH LIST.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

The New Year Honours include three new peerages, namely, Sir Frederick Banbury, Sir Charles Darling and Sir Herbert Jessel, on all of whom Baronies have been conferred, while Lord Ilchcape has been promoted to be viscount.

KNIGHT GRAND CROSS OF BATH.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Trenchard and Air Vice-Marshal Swann.—Reuter.

KNIGHT COMMANDER OF ORDER OF BATH.

Sir James Marshall Stewart.

COLONIAL LIST.

LONDON, Dec 31.

The Colonial Office's list of the New Year Honours comprises:—

PRIVY COUNCILLORSHIP.

Hon. Henry Burton, Minister of Finance, South Africa.

BARONETCY.

Sir Lewis Richardson for services in South Africa; Major Herbert Cayzer.

KNIGHT COMMANDERSHIPS OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

(1) A. R. Slater, Governor of Sierra Leone, (2) Hon. L. E. Groom, Attorney-General, Australia, and (3) Wyndham Dunstan, Director of the Imperial Institute.

COMPANIONSHIPS OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

Fourteen Companionships of St. Michael and St. George are announced including Eric Eddison, Secretary of the Imperial Economic Conference, J. C. Fenn, Chief Secretary to the Cyprus Government; and

KNIGHTS BACHELOR.

Thirteen Knights Bachelor are announced including Ronald Storrs, Governor of Jerusalem.

KNIGHT BACHELOR.

John George Fraser, Government Agent, Western Province, Ceylon.

PRIVY COUNCILLORS.

Earl Winterton and Sir George Lloyd ex-Governor of Bombay have been made privy councillors.—Reuter.

ORDER OF KNIGHT COMMANDER OF VICTORIAL ORDER.

Mr. Crooke Lawless.

COMPANIONS OF ORDER OF BATH.

Mr. Denis Joseph Collins, Mr. Henry Thomas Sawyer, Mr. Harry Ashley Cummins, Mr. William Frank Bainbridge, and Mr. Arthur Holroyd Bridges.—Reuter.

FOREIGN OFFICE LIST.

The Foreign Office list includes Commanderships of St. Michael and St. George conferred upon Earl Granville and Lord Kilmarnock.

INDIAN LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 31.

The following is the continuation of the New Year's honour's list.

KHAN SAHIB.

The title of Khan Sahib is conferred upon Kilsingantakoth Kunhammad Koya Sahib Bahadur, Calicut, Malabar District; Muhammad Karim-ul-Lal, Faruki Sahib Bahadur, Deputy Collector and Magstrate Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; Sulaiman Sooma Sait Sahib Bahadur, Merchant, Coonoor, Nilgris District; Umar Buran, Inspector of Police on special duty on criminal tribes, Bijapur District, Bombay Presidency; Shaikh Bokaraji Amirali, Deputy Educational Inspector, West Khandesh District, Bombay Presidency; Haji Muhammad Ghulam Hassan, Honorary Magistrate, Karachi; Sorabji Ratanji Contractor, Public Works Department, Bombay; Reuben Berjamin, Deputy Political Agent; Eastern Kathiawar States; Chaudhari Ghulam Ahmed Cultivator Jamrao Canal Thar and Parkar District, Sind; Maulvi Azizulla, Head Moulvi, Noakhali Zilla School, Noakhali, Bengal; Chaudari Maizuddin Biswas, Landholder, Faridpur, Bengal; Maulvi Hafiz Tahsildar, Allahabad; Hafiz Muhammad Ghazanferulla, Proprietor of Messrs. Nurulla Ghazanferulla, Engineers and Contractors, Allahabad; Mirza Muhhammad Husein Ali Khan, Deputy Collector, United Provinces; Munshi Muhammad Hussin Biloch, Headman and Padhan of Mazra Gaibi of Bazpur, Peshkari Tahsil Terainai-Nitui District; Gul Muhammad Khan, Tahsildar, Khusab Shahpur District Punjab; Mian Asmat Ullah, Mill Owner, Lahore; Agha Saadat Ali Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Punjab; Malik Muhammad Khan of Tammon, Attock District, Punjab; Sardar Haji Muhammad Khan Jehanani Buzdar, Der Ghazi Khan District, Punjab; Moulavi Manir Ahmad Mukhtar Madhubani, Darbhangar, Bihar and Orissa; Maulavi Mazsud Ahmed, Deputy Superintendent of Police (Retired); Bihar and Orissa; Moulavi Shaikh Mahmud Hassan Khan, Secretary, Central Co-operative Bank, Barh, Patna; R. Niaz Ahmed, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Burma; R. Khalil ud Din Ahmed, Pleader and Municipal Commissioner, Prome, Burma; Purdil Khan, Deputy Supdt of Police, North West Frontier Province; Mufti Muhammad Yakub Khan Barrister-at-law, Extra Assistant Commissioner, North West Frontier Province; Malik Saidu Khan, Headman of the Mamazazais, Zhob District, Baluchistan; Bazgul Khan, Honorary Deputy Superintendent of Police, Chagai District, Baluchistan; Maulvi Najam-ud-din, Inspector of Schools, Baluchistan; Munshi Syed Sajjad Hussain, Head Clerk of Resident's Office, Gwalior; Abdul Hamid, 2nd class Sub-assistant Surgeon, Iraq; Mr. Aga Sikandar, Assistant Home Department, Government of India; Maulvi Sher Mohammed, Religious Teacher, 7th Light Cavalry; Mr. Framjee Muncharjee, Doctor Chargeman fitter Engine Shops, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Parel, Bombay; Maulvi Feroz Din, Assistant, Department of Industries, and Labour, Government of India;

MARATHA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPUR PRESIDES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 31.

The 26th sitting of the All-India Maratha Educational Conference was held under the presidentship of His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur here on 27th, 28th and 29th December.

The arrival of the president-elect being a public one, His Highness was received by the Assistant Collector and was given Guard of Honour, after which he was taken in procession through the main streets.

In his presidential address His Highness the Maharaja reiterated the importance of unity and exhorted the audience to work vigorously and selflessly for the community on the lines chalked out by the promoters of the Conference. There was a large gathering.

A number of resolutions were passed relating to education and other matters of communal interest.

His Highness also opened the Industrial and Agricultural exhibition and received two addresses from the Depressed Classes and the Lingayet Educational Society.

THE AKALI SITUATION.

An Akali Press communique dated Amritsar Dec. 28 states:—

As usual, Jathas of 25 Akalis are leaving Amritsar every day for Jaito via Muktsar to recommence the interrupted Akhand Path and to pay homage to the sacred Gurdwara Gangsar. After taking the usual oath of non-violence at the Sri Akal Takhat Sahib, the Jathas are always led in a procession throughout their way in the city. The procession contains in the first place the Akali band and then the Jatha for Jaito and the masses of Akalis who join the procession during its passage from the city. The Jatha following the Akali band carries a big notice-board on which it is written in bold letters that the carriers of that notice board belong to the Shromani Akali Dal whom the Government have declared as an unlawful assembly and offer themselves for arrest. It, however, appears that the Government is now tired of arresting the Akalis and shrinks from arresting any more. After giving a final send off to the Jatha upto the Bhagatanwala gate the procession passes through all the important streets of the city shouting at intervals their so beloved Jaikaras of "Sat Sri Akal." The Government has apparently assumed profound silence.

It is understood that the Civil Suit pending in the Court at Sialkote in connection with the "Gurdwara Babe-de-Ber Sahib, has at last been decided. The decision has come out to be exactly as expected. Through this decision the Gurdwara reverts to the ownership of the Mahant. The costs of the case shall also have to be borne by the Panth (S Kharaksingh), and others. Needless to say that this decision cannot be considered much less accepted and that the Sikh community will do all that may be needed to save the Gurdwara from falling into the hands of the pervert Mahants. This may mean another strong *morcha* for which the Sikhs should remain prepared.

Abdul Kazim Gholam Hussain Kermani, Merchant Yezd, Persia

VAIDYARATNA.

The Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Thurgam Raghavalu Nayudu Ebirajulu Nayudu Garu, Ayurvedic Physician, Madras the title of Vaidyaratna.

KING'S POLICE MEDAL.

The King's Police Medal has been conferred on the following:—

MADRAS:—Mr. S. J. Happell, Superintendent of Police, Mr. C. L. Sweney, Superintendent of Police, Mr. W. R. Jahn, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. H. Keene, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. C. R. Charsley, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. E. H. Colebrook, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. F. W. Goodsell, Sergt. Madras Police, Muchakkal Gopalan Nayar, Constable Malabar Special Police, Arakkal Vettath Bappu alias Kalavdan, Head Constable Madras Police.

BOMBAY:—Mr. F. W. O'Gorman, Acting Superintendent of Police, Chardan Singh Briavan Singh (deceased), Sowar Palanpur Agency Police, Isar Singh Swatsingh, (deceased), Sowar Pahanpur Agency Police; Chinzappa Gurupadappa Shivalkatti, Sub-Inspector Bombay Police; Pawadappa Annappa, Head Constable, Pombay Police, Bhan Ramchandra Nikam, Head Constable, Bombay Police, Chaturbhai Kishabhai Anim, Sub-Inspector, Bombay Police, Rasulmian Miyanbhai, Head Constable, Kathiawar Agency Police; Chimandas Dewandas Motwani, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bombay.

BENGAL:—Raghabendra Nath Bannerjee, Deputy Superintendent, Bengal Police; Keshab Lal Bhattacharji, Inspector, Bengal Police, Mr. E. Hodson, Officiating Additional Superintendent of Police, Mr. W. Cook Assistant Commissioner, Calcutta Police; Surendra Nath Bannerjee, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Bengal Police.

UNITED PROVINCES:—Nair Ahmadkhan Sub-Inspector, U.P. Police, Seiyed Sajjad Hussain Sub-Inspector, U.P. Police.

Punjab:—Mr. V.W. Smith, Superintendent of Police C.I.D., Mr. W.G. Clarke, Additional Superintendent of Police, Mr. T.F.R. Bassett, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

BIHAR AND ORISSA:—Hari Krishna Das, Inspector, Ram Bens, Constable, Mr. W. M. Wilson, Superintendent of Police, North Western Frontier Province.—Mr. M. C. Plumb, officiating District Officer, Frontier Constabulary, Mr. F. H. Duheaume, Assistant District Officer, Frontier Constabulary, Zabardast Khan, Sub-Inspector, Akhmad Khan, Maizulla Khan, Mehr, Div. Zaman Jan, Gulam Khan and Sultan Ahmad, Foot Constables.

BALUCHISTAN:—Gheba Khan, Head Constable.

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RESULT:—
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THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

48TH ANNIVERSARY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Dec. 31.

The 48th anniversary of the Theosophical Society was held at Benares under the presidency of Dr. Annie Besant from 26th to 30th December 1923 It was attended by delegates from all parts of India and representatives from Great Britain, Holland, Japan and Java were also present, in all numbering about 350. Amongst prominent speakers were Lady Emily Lutyens, Major Graham Pole, Dr. Weller, Van Hook.

An arts and crafts exhibition was also held in C. H. C. school where a public lecture on Indian paintings, its history and characteristics was delivered by Dr. James H. Cousins

WADHWAN NATIONAL SCHOOL.

NEW COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

WADHWAN, Dec. 30.

The national school started at Wadhwan three years ago has been achieving increasing wide vogue in consequence of the apostolic zeal exhibited by its founder, Mr. Fulchand Kastoorchand Shah and its Acharya, Mr. Chamanlal Madhavrai Vaishnav. Starting with a handful of students the institution steadily grew to its present strength of 260 earnest pupils in response to the tact, imagination and sympathy evinced by the teachers, who spared no pains to inspire the boys with enthusiasm akin to their own. Sheth Jagjiwandas Natalia soon came forward with a donation of Rs. 10,000 towards the building-fund which presently rose to Rs. 15,000, as a direct consequence of popular interest and sympathy. Donations poured in from all quarters, Rs. 15,000 from Dr. Pranjiwan Mehta of Rangoon, in addition to Rs. 7,000 received from other like-minded publicists of Rangoon, Rs. 4,000 from Karachi and Rs. 7,000 from Calcutta through the efforts of Messrs. Jiwanlal and Manilal. To defray the recurring expenses of the school the cotton merchants of Wadhwan got together a sum of Rs. 4 000 to be paid every year. The school was temporarily housed in the Lalchandji's Dharmasala for which no rent was demanded by the Mahajan, while the Kumar Mandir was housed in the building of Sheth Thakarshi, who further showed his devotion to the cause of national education by contributing Rs. 5,000 towards the building-fund

OBSTACLES OVERCOME.

The placid atmosphere of the school was disturbed during the founder's absence to participate in the Nagpur struggle. The school committee attempted unnecessary pin-pricks to some self-sacrificing teachers, three of whom tendered their resignations in protest against the dictatorial behaviour of some members of the Committee who precipitated the resignations of teachers both of the Vinay Mandir and the Kumar Mandir. Matters grew from bad to worse, one member of the Committee sent in his resignation, two others declined to accept all responsibility regarding the national school, and a fourth member went so far as to suggest the closing down of the school and the appropriation of its funds to other uses. Nothing was left for the founder but to dispense with the committee. Meanwhile, Mr. Fulchand K. Shah induced the teachers to withdraw their resignations and proceeded to recast constitution of the school to be submitted for consideration to the new committee, of management to be called into being without delay. It is hoped that the malcontents would refrain from the reprehensible tactics of crippling a good cause.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS IN CONFERENCE.

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

The following, resolutions were passed at the 10th session of the All-India Conference of Indian Christians held at Bangalore on the 27th ultimo:—

This meeting of Indian Christian Representatives from all parts of India assembled at the Xth Conference of Indian Christians wishes to convey to His Majesty, the King-Emperor through H. E. the Viceroy, their feelings of loyalty and devotion to his person and Throne.

II. The Conference of Indian Christians in meeting assembled offer its respectful felicitations to H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore and wishes to record its high appreciation of his uniform kindness and encouragement to Indian Christians and the progressive character of his administration.

III.—(a) The All-India Conference of Indian Christians in Conference assembled associates itself with the Government of India with practically all other public bodies in India emphatically protesting against the decision of His Majesty's Government in regard to the position of Indians in Kenya.

(b) In this connection, the Conference highly appreciates the services of India's representatives at the last Imperial Conference, particularly Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

(c) The Conference records its conviction that the highest interests of the British Commonwealth will not be secured until the principle of equal citizenship is recognised by all its component parts, and all hinderances are removed for the exercise of this citizenship by Indians throughout the Empire.

IV. (a) The Conference deeply deplores the tragic extent to which communal and sectarian differences have expressed themselves in the recent months, and have become a serious obstacle to any national progress in India.

(b) It urges every Indian Christian to do his utmost in co-operation with Hindus and Moslems to work towards national unity.

(c) It stronlgy recommends that a Conference be arranged of representatives from various communities for the purpose of ascertaining clearly the real difficulties of different communities and of arriving at solutions that will be permanently effective.

(d) The Executive of the All-India Council of Indian Christians as representing a minority body which, while in full sympathy with the aspirations of the great communities for mutual concord, is itself disinterested will be prepared, if asked, to take the initiative in regard to such a Conference.

V. (a) This Conference wishes to point out that any accentuation of the communal spirit among Indian Chrstians adds to the difficulties of the situation and makes it still harder for them to assist in its solution.

(b) The Conference understands that the method of separate electorate for the Indian Christian Community will lead to a very unhealthy growth of sectarian feelings in the Christian community itself and urges the Indian Christian Associations in the Madras Presidency to take early steps for rectifying the situation. It appoints the following committee to co-operate with them in this matter.

VI. (a) This Conference views with some satisfaction that the recent decision of the Supreme High Court of U. S. A., denying rights of citizenship to domiciled Indians in that country, was not based on any inherent implication of the National Constitution of that country, but on Immigration laws, which are comparatively more easily changeable.

(b) This Conference considers that a change in Immigration Laws of America, with a view to remove this disability, is necessary in the interests of international good-will founded on mutual recognition of equality of citizenship.

(c) In the opinion of this Conference the continuance of this disability will effect adversely the work of the Christian Church in their land and particularly that of the American Missions. The Conference therefore urges the National Christian Council this matter before the Christian Church in America through the International Missionary Council and various Home Boards, in co-operation with the Executive Committee of this Conference.

VII.—(a). In the opinion of this Conference Total Prohibition of sale and manufacture of alcoholic liquors and other intoxicating drugs should be the aim of all Temperance Reformers in this country. It welcomes, however, local option bills passed by some of the Provincial Legislatures as a forward step towards the attainment of this ideal, and trusts that imported foreign spirits will be also speedily brought within the operation of such legislation. (b) The Conference pledges itself to co-operate with every effort in this regard, and urges the Provincial Indian Christian Associations to do the same.

VIII. That in view of the enlarged powers of the Legislative Council of Mysore and in pursuance of the general advance in the whole country in the attitude towards minorities this Conference trusts that early efforts will be made in the Legislative Council to remove the disability of Converts to Christianity by introducing the British Indian Act XXI of 1850 and by ordering the extension of the application of the Indian succession Act to all Christians in the State.

IX. Resolved that this Conference approve in general the movement towards establishing the Anglican Church in India on an autonomous basis and also with the movement toward Church Union in South India.

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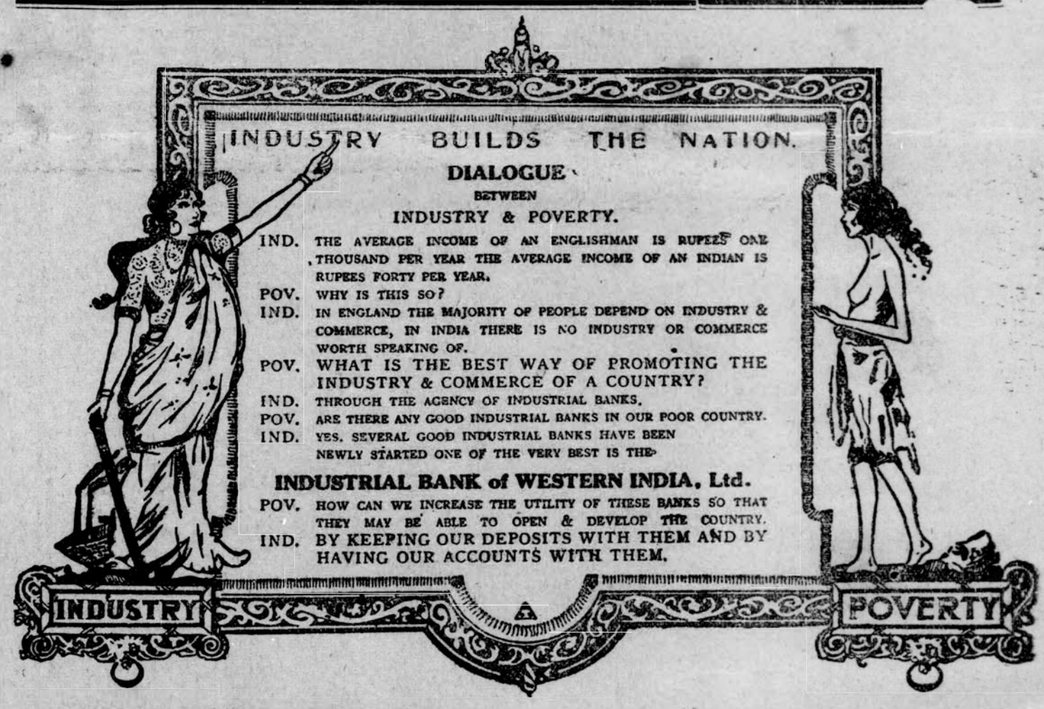
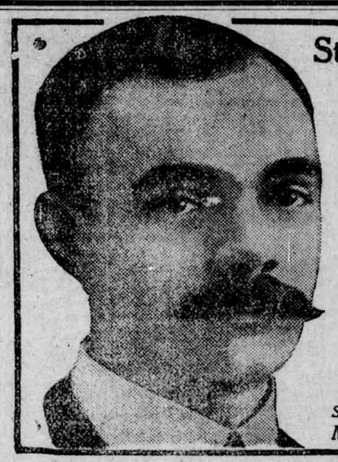

INDUSTRY BUILDS THE NATION.
DIALOGUE
BETWEEN
INDUSTRY & POVERTY.
IND. THE AVERAGE INCOME OF AN ENGLISHMAN IS RUPEES ONE THOUSAND PER YEAR THE AVERAGE INCOME OF AN INDIAN IS RUPEES FORTY PER YEAR.
POV. WHY IS THIS SO?
IND. IN ENGLAND THE MAJORITY OF PEOPLE DEPEND ON INDUSTRY & COMMERCE, IN INDIA THERE IS NO INDUSTRY OR COMMERCE WORTH SPEAKING OF.
POV. WHAT IS THE BEST WAY OF PROMOTING THE INDUSTRY & COMMERCE OF A COUNTRY?
IND. THROUGH THE AGENCY OF INDUSTRIAL BANKS.
POV. ARE THERE ANY GOOD INDUSTRIAL BANKS IN OUR POOR COUNTRY.
IND. YES. SEVERAL GOOD INDUSTRIAL BANKS HAVE BEEN NEWLY STARTED ONE OF THE VERY BEST IS THE
INDUSTRIAL BANK of WESTERN INDIA, Ltd.
POV. HOW CAN WE INCREASE THE UTILITY OF THESE BANKS SO THAT THEY MAY BE ABLE TO OPEN & DEVELOP THE COUNTRY.
IND. BY KEEPING OUR DEPOSITS WITH THEM AND BY HAVING OUR ACCOUNTS WITH THEM.
INDUSTRY
POVERTY



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KERALA LETTER.

MALABAR ELECTIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

PALGHAT, Dec. 26.

I had referred more than once in these columns to the fact that the elections were run on the plank of the Tenancy problem which is getting more and more complex day by day. Despite the strenuous efforts of the so-called well-wishers of the Tenants, the general electorate which consists mainly of Tenants was fool-hardy enough to return a landed aristocrat as one of their representatives. The split in the camp and the want of foresight in those rival candidates made matters easy for the Aristocratic candidate. After mutual recriminations, the two wings of the Tenancy Association, are attempting to join hands for the publicity of their cause among the newly elected M.L.C.'s. Mr. A. Siva Ram Menon, High Court Vakil, Madras, one of the defeated candidates, is now working in Madras in order to educate the Council members about the land problem. In the meanwhile the Aristocrats are trying their level best to carry on a counter-propaganda, and some of them have begun to evict their Tenants from their holdings. Thereto their hands have been strengthened by the Madras Government, in their appointing, one of the influential Aristocrats as the Revenue-Member of His Excellency's Executive Council.

KOTTAYAM METROPOLITAN SILVER JUBILEE.

On the occasion of the celebration of the above function, Vallathol Narayana Menon, The Tagore of Kerala, was invited to select the best piece of Poetic composition in Malayalam from the contributions of many poets about the life of the Metropolitan. Two Hindus got the first two prizes and the third was awarded to a Christian.

INSULTING THE BRAHMINS.

While the famous "Ashtami Festival" at Vykom (Travancore) was going on, one of the elephants got out of control and upset some of the arrangements. This boded some evil in the eyes of the temple authorities and they resorted to the help of an astrologer, who said that all this happened, because the Dewaswam Commissioner did not even allow the Brahmins, to pray before the deity. It is now reported that the Commissioner has undertaken to conduct a big feast in the temple costing about a thousand "Paras" of rice in order to atone for the sin committeed.

MATCH INDUSTRY.

Recently a match factory has been started at Olavakode. Plenty of the best wood for sticks and boxes, is obtained from the neighbouring mountains The enterprise is bound to become successful when it is completely fitted up with the necessary apparatus, for which the organisers are now working. The safety matches which now come out of the factory are superior to those of Japan and Sweden, and the price is cheaper. The Manager hopes to produce matches on a large scale, when he has filled up the whole plant. This enterprise, deserves the encouragement of all lovers of the country.

KERALA CONGRESS EXECUTIVE.

The executive of the K. P. C. C. has found it advisable to recommend to the A. I. C. C. the establishment of foreign agencies in all countries for propoganda work and to contest wherever possible all seats on the Municipal and Dt. Boards. If the Executive will always in such fundamental affairs think and decide for the General Committees, the Committee members may conveniently keep aloof from all meetings and save their precious money and much trouble. I do not think that the Executive represent the wish of the general body in this respect. The Executive would have done well to place the matter before the general meetings before the Secretary rushed to the Press with his report. Such methods do not tend in any way to strengthen Congress work in Kerala.

The Hon. Members of the Madras Executive Council, the Hon. Revenue and Law Members' visit Palghat in the course of the week. As usual the officials and some admirers welcome them and entertain them with Tea Parties. I was told that some village officers threatened some of the shop keepers on the road side, with some official trouble, if they did not have festoons at the front of their shops. The public would have some satisfaction at least, if the Hon. members take some pain to understand the miserable plight of our agriculturists, who have been deprived of both their crops this year. The Hon. Law member, remains at Kollengode for two days as the guests of the Hon. Raja, the newly appointed Revenue member.

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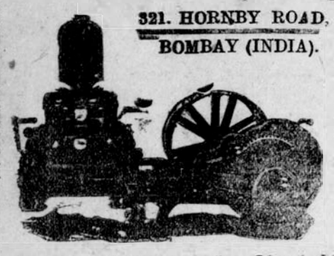

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